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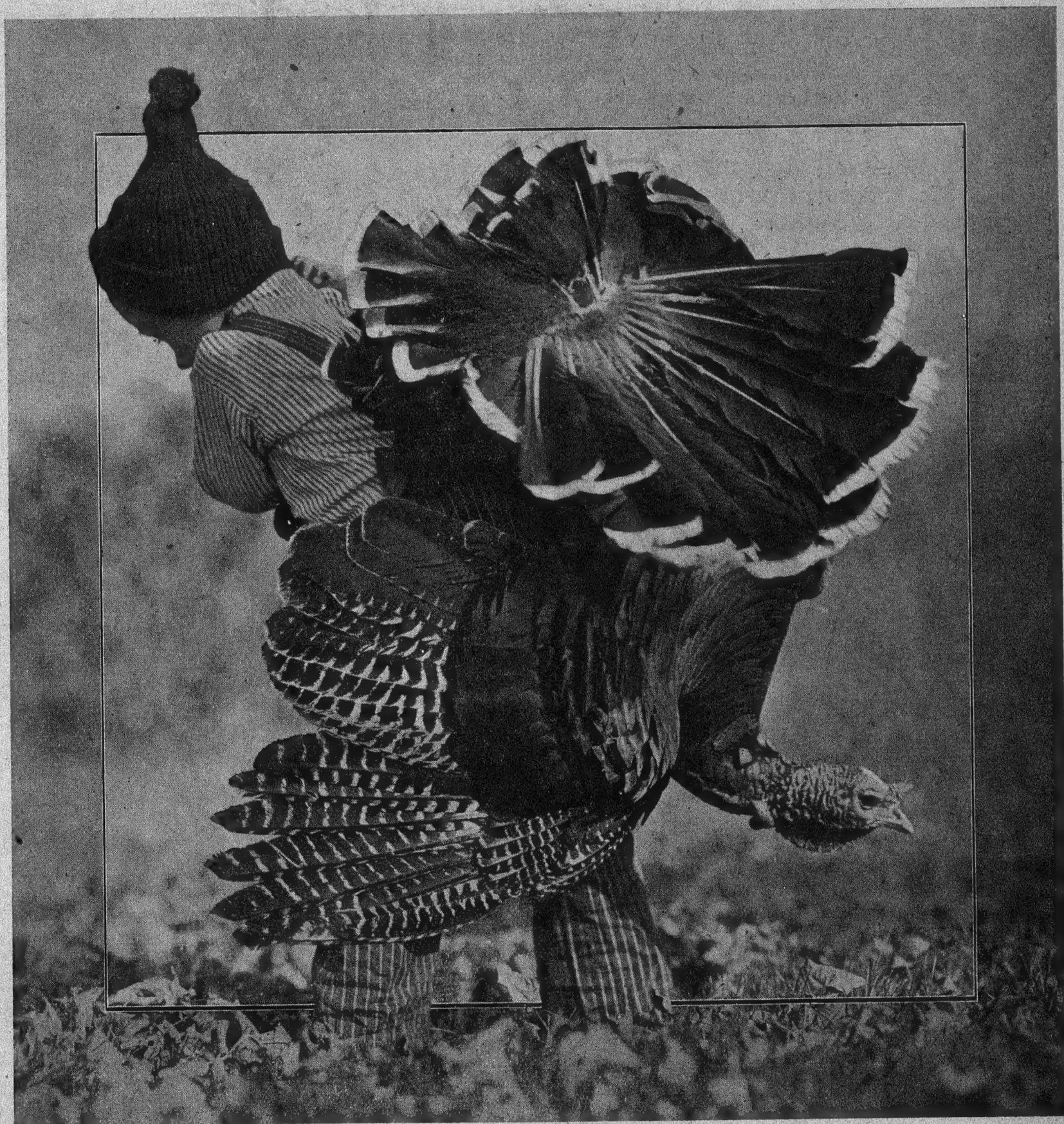
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 3, 1917

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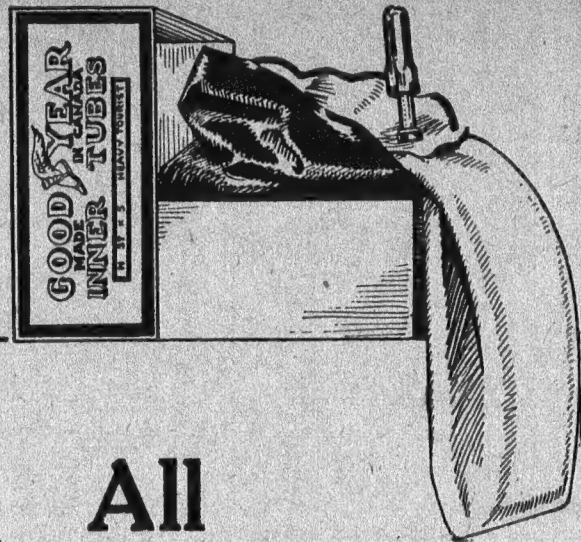
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 3, 1917

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving Day will be observed throughout Canada on October 8. Both relatively and positively there is much to be thankful for. The country has been spared from the ravages of contending armies. The sacrifices both in men and money have been great, but still comparatively less than those that the belligerent countries of Europe have been called upon to make. The flood of Prussian militarism continues to be pressed back, and the forces opposed to it have since the last day of national thanksgiving been greatly augmented. The year has witnessed the entry of the United States into the war, and the resources in men and industrial forces of 100,000,000 of people added to those of the Allies. The submarine peril which threatened to isolate Britain, though still causing heavy weekly losses, appears to be losing force. Although the task of defeating the Hun is proving great beyond the fears of the most pessimistic, the war resources of the world are proving equal to the task. At no thanksgiving time since the outbreak of hostilities has the faith of the democratic nations in their ability to curb the war aims of the Teutons been so firmly fixed as now. Those who would hold that Canada has no cause for thankfulness have only to compare what is with what might have been, to see that there is still reason why a day of national thanksgiving should be reverently and earnestly celebrated.

Those who believed at the beginning of the war that the testing of nations would result in a religious revival, have in a large measure been disappointed. Christian nations have shown that they still trust to heavy battalions rather than to the God of battles for victory. The war has not undermined the materialism of the age. Sir David Beattie, one of the great commanders which the war has discovered, has openly and repeatedly expressed the belief that the Empire cannot hope for victory and peace until it comes to its knees. Thanksgiving is a day for supplication as well as for thanksgiving. The prayer of Canada on this Thanksgiving Day should be for greater reliance on the spiritual and moral forces of the universe.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT

The sentimental wave of feeling in favor of "win-the-war" candidates for the House of Commons seems to be sweeping a lot of sober minded people off their feet. Undoubtedly there are a lot of honest and well intentioned people who believe that "win-the-war" candidates supported by both the old political parties are desirable in Western Canada. At the same time the movement is being fostered by a considerable element of those who have selfish ends to serve. As we pointed out last week, a fusion candidate, or a candidate elected on a "win-the-war" platform only, can hardly serve the best interests of the people of Western Canada. The idea of sending representatives to the House of Commons pledged only to win the war is dangerous to the democratic development of the country. These "win-the-war" candidates are expected to be acceptable to both the Liberal and Conservative parties, as well as the independent thinkers in the electorate. This means that such candidates will be mere figure-heads in the House of Commons. They are not to present any views on questions outside of those immediately affecting the war. To send men down to Ottawa as members of the House of Commons on a "win-the-war" platform alone, is neither fair to such candidates nor to the people who elect them. This country does not want any more rubber stamp members in the

House of Commons. There are too many there already.

What we need from Western Canada are red blooded men or women as candidates, who know the West, and have its interests at heart. We want candidates who have ideas and opinions and policies on a great many questions aside from those actually connected with winning the war. The Western spirit is in favor of the prosecution of the war, and is quite as patriotic as the best that Toronto can produce. All the Eastern members in the House of Commons are not by any means devoting all their energies to winning the war. They are taking care that all the special privileges that are enjoyed by the big interests are maintained and strengthened. If at the next election the West sends down a lot of milk and water members who have no policy except "win-the-war," there will be a great deal of legislation put through that will be detrimental to the best interests of Western Canada. There is no doubt that sentimental appeal to loyalty and patriotism will encourage a lot of people in favor of the idea of "win-the-war" fusionist candidates. But if the organized farmers and people of the West generally are wise, they will select their best men and nominate them and elect them on an independent platform, without any obligations to either the Grit or Tory party.

Let us have a number of candidates elected on the farmers' platform who will really represent Western opinion in the House of Commons. Such men can join hands with the government in the prosecution of the war in every possible way, but at the same time they can see that the West gets a square deal in other legislation that will come before parliament. What the West needs in the next parliament is 35 or 40 strong independent Western members. It is not necessary that they go down to Ottawa with an immediate demand for the complete fulfillment of the farmers' platform while the war is in progress. But it should be remembered that these men will be elected for five years, while the war may be over in a year or two at the most. Then will come the big problems where we will need our very best men. Let us select them now and have them ready in the House of Commons backed up by a powerful Western public opinion, so that when the war is over they can prevent any further betrayal of the best interests of this country.

WESTERN CANADA WINS

At the International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Illinois, last week the name of Western Canada was again blazoned in bold relief before the world. In open competition the men of these prairies showed that they could grow the best wheat, the best oats, the best rye and the best potatoes in the world, and that they are incomparably superior in their production of small grains and vegetables. There was no accident about it. It was the result of years of planning, of arduous labor, of infinite capacity for taking pains, and in many cases of the most scientific application of patiently accumulated knowledge. Never before have so many prizes come to Canada, never before have they been divided among such a large number of men and never before were they won on such a wide variety of products. These winnings demonstrate conclusively the favorableness of our climate, the quality of our soil and the versatile genius of our agriculturists. Every Canadian who participated in this show deserves the heartiest congratulations from his fellow citizens of Canada. The little squad that cleaned up at Peoria did more to advertise to the world and especially to our

southern neighbors, that our prairies are a good place to grow the finest things that soil can produce than has ever been accomplished before.

Again the sweepstakes for the best half bushel of wheat came to Canada, this time to Manitoba. Samuel Larcombe of Birtle showed a half bushel of Marquis that was as near perfection as it is possible to imagine. This is not the first winning Mr. Larcombe has done, though it is his first appearance at the International. This makes the fifth time the championship for the best hard spring wheat has been won by a Western Canadian. In 1912, Henry Holmes of Raymond, Alberta, pocketed the prize with Marquis. At the 1914, 1915 and 1916 expositions, Seager Wheeler brought home the purple to Saskatchewan, the latter year with Kitchener wheat, and now Samuel Larcombe has put Manitoba on a par with her sisters. But Mr. Larcombe did more, he won third for the best collection of products under an enormous handicap and it was done largely on quality. One of the most phenomenal things of all was the sweepstakes for potatoes captured by Seager Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler also won first on two varieties of potatoes and the largest number of prizes of any individual at the fair. That the world's best potatoes should also be produced in Northern Saskatchewan is a wonderful tribute to that province. These and his many other winnings established Seager Wheeler to be one of the world's greatest geniuses on seed selection and cultural methods. It makes Rosthern a Mecca for scientists.

To M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, we owe the credit of making Manitoba the producer of the sweepstakes oats and to John Strachan, Beulah, the credit for producing the sweepstakes rye. Both are championships of paramount importance, as also were the remarkable winnings of H. C. Whellams of East Kildonan on vegetables. Mr. Whellams is one of the most extensive market gardeners around Winnipeg. There are many other names that should have special mention. Among these are A. Cooper, Treesbank, Manitoba, and W. J. Carrothers, Methven, Manitoba who stood next to Mr. Larcombe on wheat; J. A. Fields, Regina, Saskatchewan, for best dry farm wheat, and E. Guest, Indian Head for his vegetables. Exhibitors from Manitoba secured in all three sweepstakes, eleven firsts, six seconds and six thirds. Saskatchewan men won two sweepstakes, fourteen firsts, ten seconds and nine thirds. These unprecedented winnings combined with splendid provincial and other exhibits such as that of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will bring this great exposition nearer home to us than ever before and should encourage stronger competition next year from Western Canada than we have ever yet seen.

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM

Britain is on the verge of great electoral reform. The Representation of the People Bill has recently been disposed of by the House of Commons and has now gone to the House of Lords. It is the most sweeping electoral reform Great Britain has seen since the Reform Bill of 1832, and it will go far toward placing in the hands of the people an instrument by which they can effect great changes.

It provides that:—

Men of 21 years and over are to have a vote on the basis of six months residence or occupation of business premises.

An elector may have two votes and no more—one for residence in a constituency, and one for business premises.

There is to be one member of parliament for every 70,000 of population.

Any woman 30 years old, already entitled to

vote at the municipal elections, or who is the wife of a man entitled to vote at such elections, is to be entitled to vote in the national elections for members of parliament. All elections for parliament are to be held on the same day, and there is to be a half-yearly revision of the national voting list.

Plural voting, by which landlords voted wherever they owned property, has been thus largely done away with. The basis is not yet absolutely equal, but it is infinitely better than a system by which an inheritor of wealthy estates voted as many times as he had parcels of land scattered about in various electoral divisions, while some tenant who may have had a vastly greater amount of national sense and public spirit only voted once. Plural voting was a curse. Representation by this Bill is also made uniform, and the present great inequality of representation in England, Scotland and Ireland will be done away with. The Bill unfortunately does not recognize the fairest method of all of choosing representatives, i.e. by proportional representation. Proportional representation had nevertheless many earnest supporters and it must only be a matter of time until that also comes, but it was almost too great a step to be expected at this time. Woman suffrage is the greatest and most spectacular of all the proposed changes. It is a big dose for the House of Lords. The work of the women during the last three years has done much to force this great and essential change. The absurdity of an exclusive male electorate dealing satisfactorily with the great new industrial problems now so largely women's problems was very apparent. A nation expecting the co-operation of all its citizens should be prepared to grant them equal privileges. The change of front in the House of Commons on this was evident from the vote which stood 385 for and only 55 against.

It was announced in the House of Commons last week by R. B. Bennett, M.P., that the National Service Committee had been disbanded. A whole lot of people in Canada

have been wondering why it was not disbanded before. It would require a high-power microscope to discover any great degree of national service which this committee has performed for the people of Canada.

DISTRACTED RUSSIA

Confusion reigns supreme in Russia. The business of shaking itself free from the chains of autocracy and establishing its institutions on a democratic basis would even in peace times have been a stupendous undertaking. In war times, it is proving to be a well nigh impossible task. The provisional government, headed by Kerensky, had its hands full in holding off the Teutons and in readjusting the internal affairs of the great Russian empire. To this task has been added the stamping out of a revolution led by General Korniloff, the commander-in-chief of the army. The new rebellion appears to have been quelled, probably due to the fact that just now it is impossible for any one leader to control a large element of the Russian people. The future is full of uncertainty. Nothing but her great extent is preventing the country from becoming an easy prey to the Teuton forces. Whether this factor will be sufficient to ward off disaster remains to be seen, but at present there seems to be few optimists regarding Russian affairs. The Russian revolution was a great step forward in the democratization of the world. If the provisional government can develop strength enough to carry on the work of establishing a democratic government, the result will be gratifying. Russia's effectiveness as a factor in winning the present war, however, is depreciating daily.

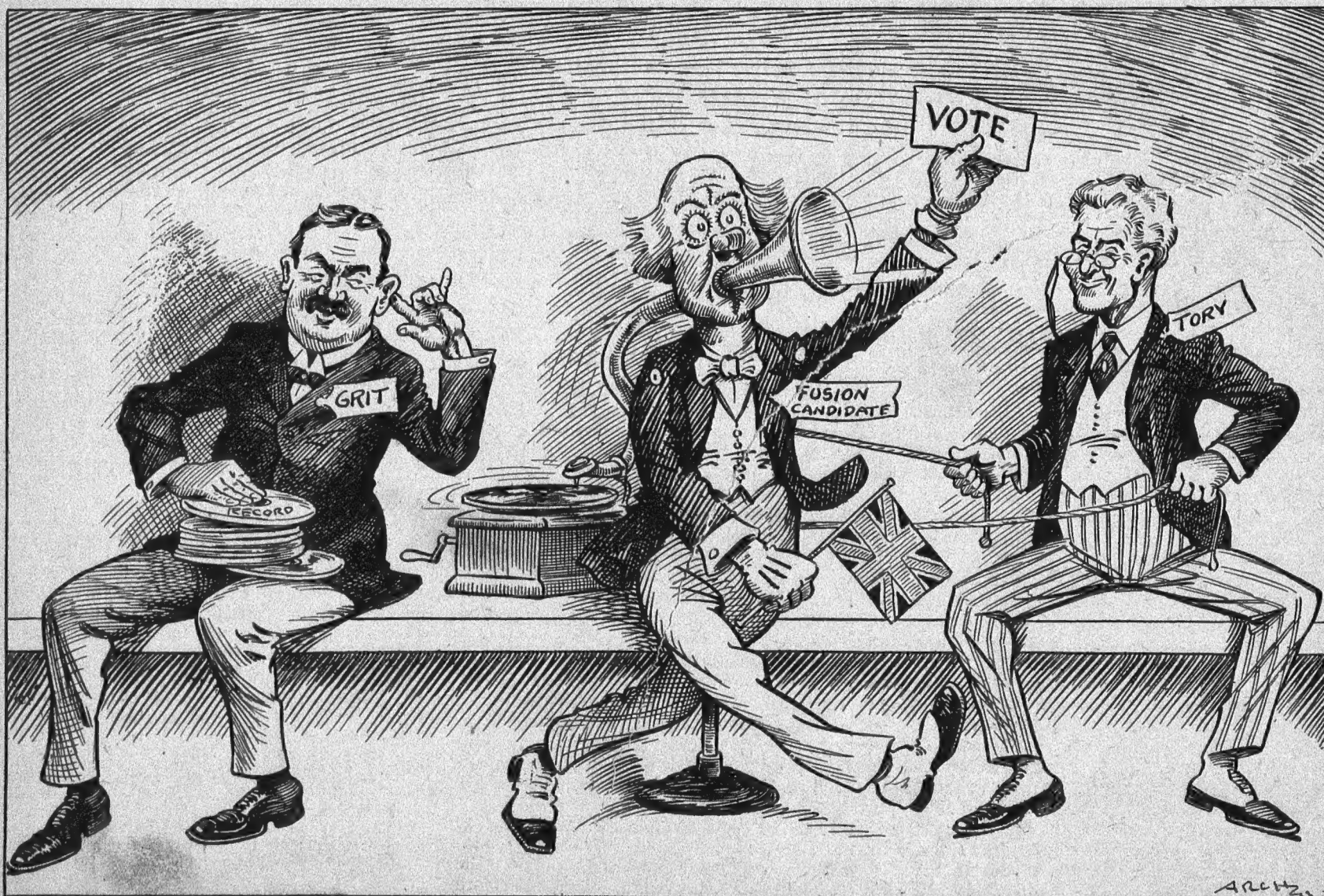
The scheme of co-operation decided on by the Railways, Dominion Government Elevators and Dominion Department of Agriculture to facilitate the supplying of cheap feed to Canadian livestock and poultry feeders from the screenings at the Terminal Elevators is commendable. This is a year when much

livestock and poultry is likely to be sacrificed on account of abnormal grain prices and the desirability of conserving all our grain resources. Screenings will supply a large quantity of much needed food. To have closed the market in the United States, which at present is our only market for screenings, as the embargo temporarily did, would be unthinkable and would have meant disaster. It is now up to livestock men and associations of poultry feeders to get together and make use of this cheap food. The Federal Department of Agriculture could not do better than acquaint farmers with the food value of screenings and the best method of securing them by an immediate and well handled scheme of publicity.

Some farmers are not clear on the new wheat prices and think they are maximum prices. The prices recently published on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern are not maximum prices nor minimum prices. They are fixed prices. A bushel of No. 1 Northern is worth \$2.21 delivered at Fort William now. It will be the same value a month from today and six months from today, in fact for all the 1917 wheat crop these prices will hold good. A farmer can get no more and no less by holding his wheat. As soon as you have done all the preparations for next year possible this fall, you might as well sell your wheat.

The Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan gives farmers with surplus money an opportunity to invest it where it will assist their brother farmers in producing a bigger crop in 1918. It also returns a fair rate of interest. If later the money is required, the government will return it on three months' notice. A dollar in the Loan is worth two in the Savings Bank.

Finance Minister White is offering a reward for the best name submitted for Canada's next domestic war loan.



THE NATURAL EVOLUTION OF THE FUSION CANDIDATE MOVEMENT

Warming the Prairies

Coal Situation in Western Canada---Production Curtailed by Strike---Prices Higher

By H. Higginbotham

In view of the alarm which has been created in Western Canada by the report of a threatened serious coal shortage during the coming winter, Guide readers will welcome a few actual facts upon the coal situation so far as it affects Western Canada. No doubt the recent strike in the Alberta coal fields, lasting for a period of three months, during the months of April, May and June, which are normally the heaviest coal producing months of the year, is chiefly responsible for the scare which has been created in regard to the supply for the coming winter. A review of the actual figures for the production of coal in Western Canada and the imports of coal into Western Canada for the present year compared with the corresponding period of last year reveals the fact that there undoubtedly was a shortage existing at the end of June last, which compared with the first six months of 1916, amounted to approximately a quarter of a million tons.

Since the Alberta mines have resumed full operation the rate of production, being greater than that for the corresponding period of last year, has tended to diminish the shortage. While imports into Western Canada, particularly through lake ports, also show a reduction for the first six months of 1917 as compared with the first six months of 1916, there has been a speeding up of imports since that time. This increase in imports became so noticeable a few weeks ago that action was taken by the United States fuel controller in the interest of the Western States, as it was felt that Western Canada was receiving more than its share of coal arriving at lake ports.

Alberta's Rich Coal Fields

Most of the coal consumed in Western Canada is produced in Alberta. Alberta is the second largest coal producing province in Canada, being only exceeded by Nova Scotia. Practically all the coal produced in Alberta is consumed in Western Canada, a large proportion of Alberta's output being shipped to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Saskatchewan has a few coal mines which produce slightly more than a quarter of a million tons per year. Manitoba has no coal mines at all and is entirely dependent upon the other provinces and imports from the United States. In 1916 Western Canada consumed upwards of 7,000,000 tons of coal.

During 1916 Alberta had in operation 279 coal mines. The mines are situated all over the province. The principal development work done during 1916 was in the Drumheller district, lying about 100 miles east of Calgary, on the Saskatoon-Calgary line. Drumheller is becoming quite an important coal field, and its proximity to the big distributing centre of Saskatoon makes it very important from the point of view of Saskatchewan farmers. In the past the output of coal from this mine has, according to reports reaching The Guide when the coal situation has been at its worst in recent winters, been restricted owing to the shortage of cars available when the demand for coal was at its height. In the interest of the farmers on the prairies it is to be hoped that the government will see to it that sufficient cars are provided this winter to take out the coal from the mines in the Drumheller field.

Since the opening up of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. west of Edmonton there has been very rapid development of very large bituminous mines in the Rocky Mountains in this territory. So far the enormous coal deposits in this region have only been scratched. If the writer's memory serves

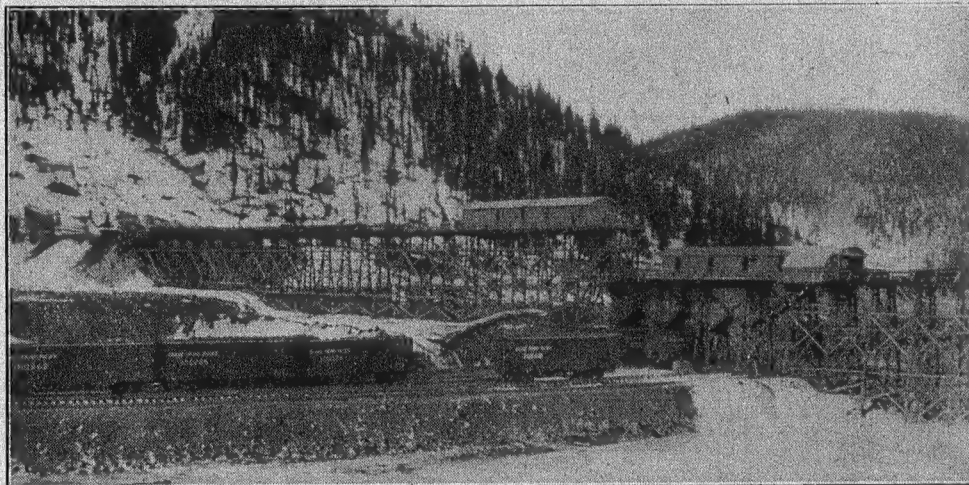


A Mine in the Drumheller Coal Field. A Large Amount of Development is taking place here.

him correctly a geological survey made by Dominion engineers some years ago estimated the amount of coal underlying what is known as the Edmonton field, that is comprising the territory adjacent to Edmonton, and west to the Rocky Mountains, at sixty billion tons.

Large coal deposits seem to extend much further north than those which have already been opened up. Several small mines have recently been opened in the Peace River district and although these mines are operated on a small scale at present, it is probable that the increased settlement that is taking place in the district north of Edmonton, these mines should be fairly large producers in the near future.

In compiling this article the writer has had the advantage of an interview with John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta. Mr. Stirling is a very wide-awake and practical Scotsman, with a thorough knowledge of mines and mining and a very intimate acquaintance with the coal situa-



A Typical Mountain Mine in the Rockies, West of Edmonton, where a High Grade Bituminous Coal is Produced.

tion in Western Canada. Most of the statistics given in the article were taken from Mr. Stirling's annual report to the Alberta government for the year 1916, or were supplied by Mr. Stirling to the writer recently.

Production by Provinces

The following was the production of coal in Canada by provinces in 1916:

	Tons
Nova Scotia	6,912,140
Alberta	4,559,054
British Columbia	2,584,061
Saskatchewan	281,300
New Brunswick	143,450
Yukon	3,300
Total	14,483,395

It will be noticed that the following provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, P.E.I., Newfoundland have no coal mines. The smallest province—Nova Scotia, with an area of only 21,000 square miles—has the largest coal output.

Canada's coal production is disposed of, according to Dominion government returns for 1916, as follows:

	Tons
Consumed in Canada	10,701,530
Exported to the United States	1,451,075
Other exports	284,513
Used in making coke and in operation of collieries, including that used by miners	2,046,277

Railway companies are the largest single class of coal users, taking practically two-thirds of the total amount of coal consumed in the country. In 1916 railway companies used 8,677,354 tons as compared with 6,677,536 tons used by them in 1915, indicating the rapid development of Canadian railway lines and the big increase in railway traffic. Most of the coal used by railway companies on the prairies was formerly imported from the United States. At the present time the bituminous fields in Alberta largely supply this demand—some of the larger mines being owned and others their total output contracted for by the railway companies.

Alberta Could Increase Output

The mines in Alberta already developed and working, if they were all working full time, could, says chief inspector Stirling, produce 14,000,000 tons per year. In 1916 they produced approximately 4,500,000 tons.

In 1901 the coal output of Alberta and Saskatchewan (north-west territories) was 346,649 tons, which increased to 782,931 in 1904. The following year Alberta's production alone was 811,228, since which the production for Alberta has been as follows:

	Tons
1906	1,385,000
1907	1,834,745
1908	1,845,000
1909	2,174,329
1910	3,036,757
1911	1,694,564
1912	3,446,349
1913	4,306,346
1914	3,821,739
1915	3,434,891
1916	4,648,604

The amount of coal of different classes and coal products produced in Alberta last year was as follows:

	Tons
Lignite	2,172,801
Bituminous	2,335,259
Anthracite	140,544
Briquettes	107,959
Coke	41,950

4,798,513

It is interesting to compare the above figures with those for 1906:

	Tons
Lignite	602,780
Bituminous	546,623
Anthracite	235,597
Coke	69,844

1,454,844

Saskatchewan a Large Buyer

The following table indicates how the total outputs of coal, briquettes and coke produced in Alberta in 1916 were disposed of:

	Alberta	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	United States	Total
Lignite	959,520	21,143	853,046	79,252	2,324	1,915,291
Bituminous	1,883,549	57,894	149,413	17,719	58,187	2,157,762
Anthracite	23,595	7,376	14,308	294	581	46,152
Total	2,866,670	86,413	1,007,765	97,265	61,092	4,119,205
Briquettes	59,535	3,169	13,891	1,364	107,959
Coke	52,418	888	41,940

Continued on Page 26



A Typical Coal Mining Plant in the Lethbridge District where a High Grade Lignite Coal is Produced.

Climbing the Dairy Ladder

The Methods that have Spelled Prosperity for John A. Davis, Clover Bar, Alta.



When nature designed the Clover Bar district she had mixed farming in mind. The soil is a deep loam rich in humus and adapted for growing green feed to perfection. The rainfall is sufficient to enable the soil to produce each year in abundance. The long sunny days of summer offset the disadvantage of the northern latitude. Good water is obtainable at reasonable depths. A strong growth of trees provide summer shade and break the force of the winds of winter. And so the district lay, for countless centuries, awaiting the advent of the settler.

When settlement spread to the district, its natural advantages attracted the attention of a class of farmers whose natural bent was for the production of livestock rather than for straight grain growing. Energetically and intelligently they set to work to develop its agricultural resources. It required a lot of hard, patient work for the land was partly covered with a strong growth of trees and scrub. This however, was taken as an indication that the rainfall was sufficient to produce an abundance of pasture, fodder and grain required for stock raising. The land was cleared, buildings erected, herds developed. There was none of the spectacular development that sometimes characterizes a purely grain growing district, in which a lucky combination of big yields and good prices will establish its agriculture in a year or two. But there was also none of the uncertainty that characterizes such districts. A steady growing income was assured. Now the district is what nature intended it to be—a prosperous neighborhood settled with substantial families, with comfortable homes, capacious barns, splendid herds and dependable incomes derived principally from livestock and dairy products supplemented by considerable sales of wheat and oats.

A Dairyman, Born and Raised

Among the men who first saw the possibilities of the district was John A. Davis. When in Edmonton recently I consulted men prominent in dairy circles with the object of getting in touch with a progressive dairy farmer. I did not want to see a "joy" farmer, one who uses his farm as a place to spend money instead of making it, but rather a representative man who had worked his way up the dairy ladder and made his cows pay his way as he climbed. The advice received was that although there were many such men around the city, there were none who filled the bill better than Mr. Davis. A tour of the Clover Bar district in company with D. W. Warner, past president of the U.F.A. and a pioneer of the district included accordingly a visit to the farm of this prosperous dairyman.

"What part of Ireland do you hail from, Mr. Davis?" I asked, for the warmth and accent of his greeting left no doubts as to his nationality. "From the south" he replied. "It was there I learned the dairy business for I was raised on a dairy farm. In Ireland we kept the dairy shorthorns and made butter which we packed and sold. I have been in the dairy farming business all my life with the exception of one year in an office in the old country."

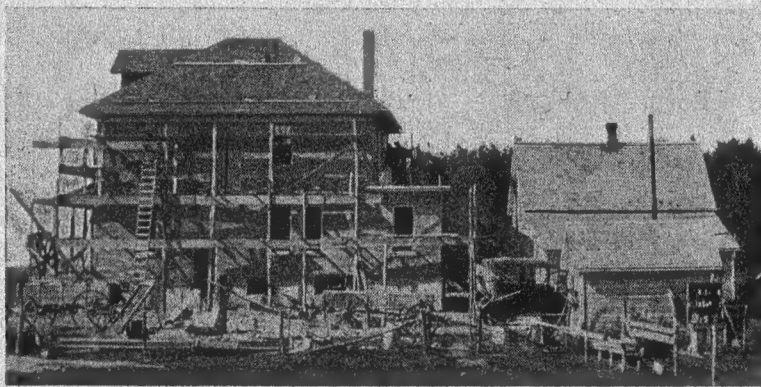
Settling in the West has cured many men of dairying. Not so Mr. Davis. When he settled in the Clover Bar district 23 years ago, it was with his agricultural faith still centred in the dairy cow. From that faith he has never wavered. A start was therefore made in dairy production. It was on a modest scale however, for like the majority of settlers who have made good, his capital consisted principally of a determination to succeed. His herd consisted at first of three cows and he was on a rented farm. Five years later he moved on to his present farm which now comprises 400 acres, about 200 acres of which are under crop. In the meantime the herd has been built up until now he has 60 head of dairy stock with 35 cows milking winter and summer. He has not confined his attention to increasing the number of his herd, however. It has been graded up for production until now he has cows giving over 12,000 pounds a year, while none of them give less than 5,000 pounds, and he has heifers giving 20 and 25 pounds a day after milking continuously for 14 months.

Herd of High Grade Holsteins

After getting his dairy herd established, Mr. Davis decided to infuse into it the blood of one

of the dairy breeds. At first he gave his preference to Ayrshires. This was before the Ayrshire men had done so much to remove the objectionable short teats from their breed. His men used to kick about milking on this account and matters were not helped any by the fact that a dishonest eastern breeder shipped him a consignment of stock that were not up to representations. These considerations decided him in switching over to Holsteins. With another man he had a carload of grade Holsteins shipped in from Ontario, and now, with the exception of two or three cows which show Ayrshire characteristics, his cows look like a herd, and a mighty good one, of pure bred Holsteins. A good Holstein bull is kept, Sir Sutherland Abbeckerke Mae being the present herd sire. Mr. Davis has had no difficulty in keeping the milk test up to the requirements for the city trade. Only once has the test gone below 3.7. One year he kept it at 3.8 for three months. The herd is maintained by retaining the calves from the best cows. All the bull calves are vealed and the heifers with the exception of about ten each year are sold. A considerable part of the income is derived from the sale of stock. Last spring a grade cow fetched \$140.

The milking is done by hand as yet and this takes part of the time of three or four men. The two Davis boys do their share of it. "Have you had any trouble getting the boys to stay on the farm when there was milking to do?" I asked Mr. Davis. "No," he replied. "A couple of years ago I got them a car and now they seem perfectly content to stay with the old farm."



The old order changeth, giving place to the new. The old house, which cost \$30, on the farm of John A. Davis, Clover Bar, Alta., has been replaced this season by a new one, built from Guide Plan No. 16.

He has been investigating the merits of the different milking machines on the market, however, and one of the next investments will be a mechanical milkmaid.

The milk is sold to one of the city dairies, of which Mr. Davis is a shareholder, for distribution to the city trade. Each morning it is taken into the city—a three hours trip. The price received is \$2.10 per cwt. for milk of average test with a bonus of four cents per cwt. on each point it tests above the average of all the milk received. For milk used for cheese making, the standard of test is 3.7 with a four cent difference paid for each point above or below the standard. A sediment test is received from the dairy company every two weeks. To keep the milk clean the cows' udders are washed before milking. Immediately after being drawn the milk is placed in cans and these are lowered into cold water in a tank, which is filled twice a day from the 302-foot well in the barn and from which the water is pumped by means of a gasoline engine. Formerly ice was used, but it has been found unnecessary. The nights in the Edmonton district are always cool and no trouble has been experienced in keeping the milk sweet. Twenty minutes after the cans are placed in the water, their contents are cooled down to 50 degrees Fahr. Milk is not paying as well this year as it did a year ago. It has been

found impossible in Edmonton, and this is the experience in every city, to raise the price of milk in proportion to the increase in the price of other food-stuffs. The cost of production has in consequence not been met by a corresponding increase in the price obtained for the product.

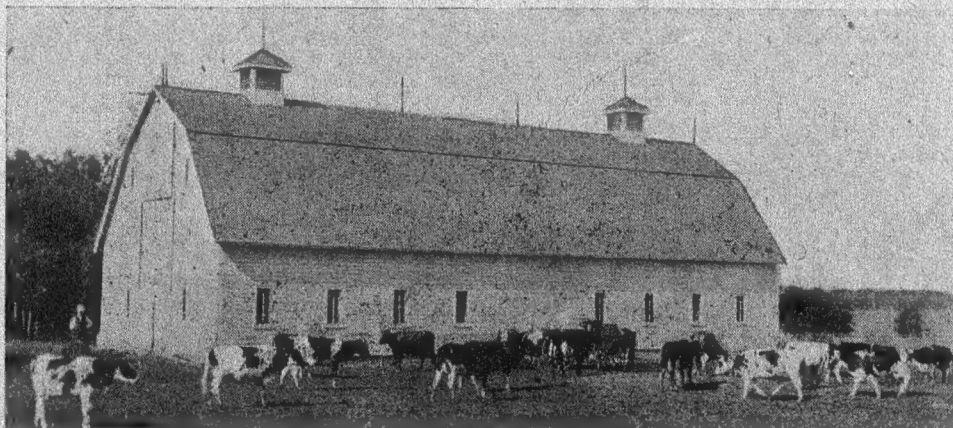
Eighteen years ago when Mr. Davis moved on to his present farm there was not a fence or building on it. A log house, which is still giving service was built. It cost \$30. At various times it has been repaired and improved. Now however it is being replaced with a structure more in keeping with the home requirements and the means of a prosperous dairy farmer. The new house is built from Guide Plan No. 16. "I had been looking for the plan of a house that would suit my requirements," said Mr. Davis. "Nothing I saw suited me until that Guide Plan was published. It was just what I was looking for. I have only made a few alterations. We are using brick instead of siding and instead of the porch at the back we have added a kitchen." The house will have every convenience found in the best city residences. Under the kitchen there is a 99 barrel tank and in the basement is a bathroom for the use of the hired men. Hot and cold water are available and a septic tank takes care of the sewage. A hot air heating plant and an electric lighting system are installed. The cost of building this palatial home will be many times the cost of the old one, but the financial position of its owner is quite different from what it was when the old home was built in the pioneering days.

The barn on the Davis farm is a model. Abundance of room, oceans of light, splendid ventilation and thoroughly modern equipment are its features. It is 36 by 80 feet in size and accommodates 38 cows comfortably. The floor is of cement and metal fittings are installed. It has litter and feed carriers and a never failing supply of cold water is always on tap. Fresh air is delivered near the ceiling from shafts that have their intake about three feet from the ground outside. The windows tip back at the top for additional ventilation. The foul air is conducted through shafts to cupolas on the ridge. Underneath the feed passage, which runs down the centre, is a root cellar. A ventilating shaft runs to this cellar and the down draught is regulated by sacking over its mouth. Before the shaft was put in the cellar got too warm and the roots did not keep well. Now, during the winter, it is kept just a few degrees above freezing and the results are far more satisfactory. The loft above is large enough to hold all the hay that is required for a winter's feeding. Everything about the barn indicates that it is owned by a natural born dairyman who takes a pride in supplying a product that is above reproach.

Farming and Feeding Methods

At the basis of a good dairy farming business are good farming and feeding methods. The Davis farm is no exception to this rule. The methods used and the crops grown are those that best contribute to the production of milk. Oats and wheat are the main crops grown. Barley was formerly produced, but has been dropped from the rotation on account of trouble with smut. About 100 acres of oats and 35 acres of wheat are sown annually. Considerable grain is sold and in return large quantities of bran and shorts are purchased. Corn has not been tried, but fair success has been secured in the neighborhood in the growing of this great dairy fodder and a cornfield with a silo in which to store the product will soon be a feature of the farm.

Timothy is the great standby of the farm, both for pasture and winter feeding. Mr. Davis has tried it out several times and has found that his cows do as well or better on timothy pasture than on native grass. Formerly he always fed grain in summer, but since growing timothy he has discontinued the practice. This year the grain ration was cut off on May 24. The practice is to seed down to timothy and take a crop of hay. The timothy is then pastured for two or three years. It is then broken up in July and sown to wheat the next year. A crop or two of oats either for grain or green feed is then taken and the land again sown to timothy, using about four and a half pounds per acre thrown in front of the drill. The drill is always followed by the packer. Fifty acres of hay is stored each year, the earliest cuttings being reserved for the cattle and the later



Mr. Davis' "Selected-for-Production" Dairy Herd and the Modern Barn that Houses Them.

Continued on Page 22

Co-operation in Denmark

V.--Bacon and Eggs for the English Breakfast Table--Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies

There is perhaps no more characteristic institution in the world than the "English breakfast," and everyone knows that the chief necessities for its proper composition are butter, eggs and bacon. Denmark, as we have seen, has appreciated the opportunity thus offered of a close and profitable market for produce suitable to her agricultural system and has resolutely set herself to conquer the English breakfast table. Her chief competitor in this has been Ireland which enjoys the advantages of greater proximity and a better climate and soil, but makes up for these by lack of organization and technical skill. We have already seen how in the case of butter the superior strategy of the Danes has brought them to success, and we shall find that this success is even more marked in the case of bacon and eggs. By the application of the same co-operative principle they have outdistanced all their competitors.

More Bacon for Export than for Home Consumption

Pig-breeding is of course largely influenced by the condition of the dairying industry, the by-products of which are of the greatest importance for the purpose. Thus it is not surprising to find that the position of Denmark with regard to the production of bacon has changed in proportion as her dairying output has increased. Before 1860, when Danish agriculture was mainly extensive, the number of pigs kept was at a minimum, but with the revolution of methods which we have already described, it increased by leaps and bounds. The following table, given by Brinkmann in his book "Die Danische Landwirtschaft," illustrates the point clearly:

	Total Number of Swine	Number of Swine to 100 Tons of Corn	100 Inhabitants
1861.....	303,976	80	18.9
1881.....	527,417	138	26.4
1898.....	1,168,493	306	49.0
1903.....	1,455,699	381	57.9

By the last named date the number of pigs was sufficient to produce 50 per cent. more bacon than was required for consumption in the country, even reckoning that consumption at the same rate as that of Germany. As a matter of fact, as with butter, the Danes are content with cheaper foods and produce bacon more for export than for home consumption.

The export trade has been even more varied in the case of bacon than in that of butter. In the early days of Danish pig-breeding the export was almost entirely confined to live pigs, the greater part of which went, as might be expected, to Germany. This trade was largely shaken by the war of 1865, and still more by subsequent restrictions imposed by the veterinary authorities, nominally from fear of swine-fever, but probably for politico-economic reasons. The immediate result was to drive the Danish producer to find not only a new market, but a new method of placing his wares upon that market. The solution was at once seen to lie in the English demand for bacon.

But the production of bacon demanded a somewhat different type of pig and also the establishment of a factory in which the curing and preparation could be carried out and the valuable by-products utilized. The first problem was at once tackled by the state and by the various farmers' associations, and the whole energies of agriculturists have since been devoted to breeding exactly the right kind of pig to satisfy the English consumers' requirements. The amount of bacon now sold and the prices it commands, as well as the fact that successful Irish bacon-curers have thought it worth while to acquire factories in Denmark, bear eloquent testimony to the success of these efforts.

A Fight with the Interests

The second problem has gradually solved itself by the application to bacon factories of the same method as was successful in the case of the creameries. But this result was not arrived at without a struggle with private interests. As early as 1850 there were two private factories in existence which traded with England, although most of their raw material was bought not in Denmark but in Sweden. When this trade began to develop after 1870 the number of factories increased to eight, all of which were private. Up till 1887 these factories only got those pigs which were unsuitable to the Hamburg live trade, which was still going on, and their output was largely in sausages and salt pork. But in 1887, as the result of an outbreak of fever, Germany forbade entirely the importation of live pigs. Hard hit by this the producers tried to

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

create a trade with Holland, but met with little success, and the whole output then came into the hands of the small band of factory owners. They were not slow to profit by this heaven-sent opportunity. Brinkmann records that while the price of bacon in England steadily rose till it reached a level of 45 to 50 shillings a hundred-weight, the price paid by the buyers actually decreased. The English price represented the equivalent of from \$6.75 to \$6.86 per cwt. live weight, and the actual price paid was only from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. It is true that the utilization of by-products was at that time poorly developed, but the loss incurred in this direction could not exceed 25 cents per cwt.

The result of this treatment of the producers was naturally to evoke the bitterest resentment against the monopolists, and as might be expected their thoughts turned at once to the possibilities of co-operation which had already been so successful under somewhat similar circumstances in the butter industry. The organization of co-operative bacon-factories was at once begun and received a further impetus in the year 1888 when Hamburg, which had admitted swine free of tax, joined the German customs union which imposed an import duty of about \$1.25 per head.

Co-operative Packing Houses Established

The pioneers of this new movement were at first somewhat anxious as to its success. The example of the creameries was undoubtedly most encouraging, but the difficulties confronting the bacon-factories were considerably greater. The opposition was more strongly organized, more concentrated and more tenacious of its ground; the amount of capital required was large and, in the existing state of the money market, hard to come by, and there was a considerable scarcity of highly trained technical assistance such as was necessary for the proper conduct of these factories. The co-operators, however, undertook the work with

and interesting only to students of the matter. The same method of obtaining capital by means of a guarantee over a period of years is practiced as in the creameries. The amount of capital involved being large the area covered is very much greater than in creameries, and in some cases the persons resident in a given parish make themselves collectively liable for a certain part of the debt. The money is usually obtained from the local savings banks, which have been described in another article, though in one case it was raised by the members themselves. Another rule which is strictly enforced is that by which members bind themselves to supply all their pigs between certain weights to the factory. In order to make it possible to cover a large area without inflicting any hardship on the outlying suppliers it is the practice that freight charges should be borne by the society and not by the individuals, so that distance is no handicap. A fine of \$2.50 per pig is imposed on any member breaking his obligation to supply the society, but in practice loyalty is practically universal and this power has practically never to be used.

The question of admission of new members during the period covered by the original guarantees is even more difficult in this case than with the creameries. Each of the societies has its own method of dealing with this problem, but all of them have solved it on more or less satisfactory and equitable lines. The method differs according to the plan by which the factory has been financed. In some cases the members guarantee a sum proportioned to the number of pigs owned or land farmed by them, or perhaps to the number of pigs delivered each year; in other cases there is the feature of collective liability. The ownership of the factory is vested in the members either proportionately to the number of pigs delivered during the period or in proportion to the amount guaranteed. The position of new members has to be determined in accordance with these considerations.

By-Products Completely Utilized

The most striking results of the co-operative activity have been the increase of the number and importance of pigs in Danish agriculture, the improvement in breed and the complete utilization of all products. Lard refining and sausage making are universally practiced and some of the factories also carry on the manufacture of blood and bone manure, which is sold at a very small profit to the suppliers. In addition to the export of bacon to England, which is far the most important part of their trade, some factories undertake all kinds of tinned meats and so on, and a certain number of cattle are handled in addition to pigs. After the passing in 1903 of a law prohibiting the import of livers into Germany the societies set themselves with some success to create a local demand by sending out attractive recipes and instructions for the use of liver in cooking.

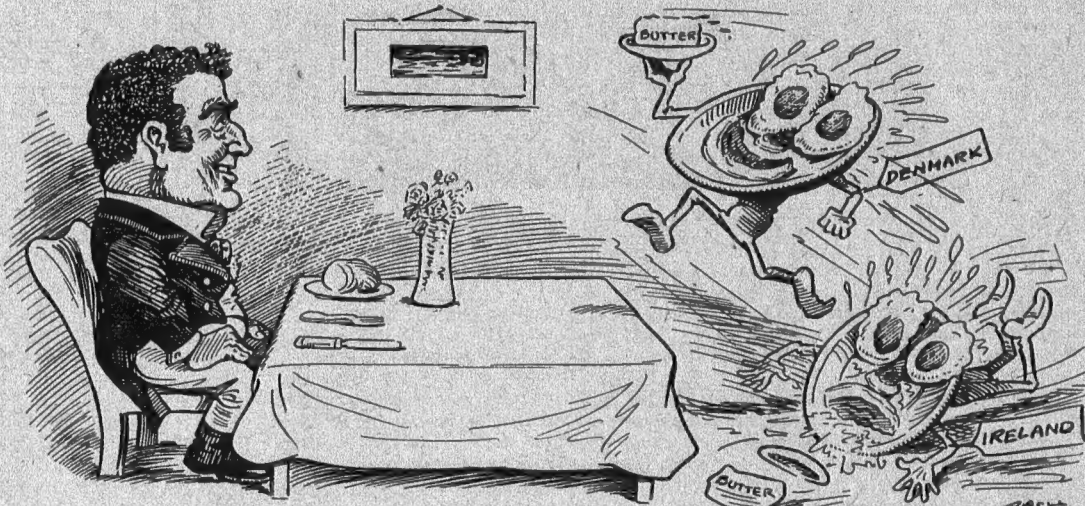
The material progress of the co-operative bacon factories is illustrated by the following figures, taken from the report of the Danish department of agriculture and from Brinkmann's book already quoted:

Year	No. of Factories	No. of Pigs Killed	Value in £	Av. Price Per Pig
1888.....	1	23,407	57,000	£2 9 0
1889.....	8	131,548	327,000	2 18 0
1894.....	15	385,731	1,114,000	2 18 0
1899.....	25	729,171	1,733,000	2 5 0
1902.....	27	777,232	2,500,000	3 4 6

In 1905 the number of factories working was 30, besides one founded during the year. They disposed of 1,134,390 pigs or an average of 37,813 per factory, the estimated value being about \$14,000,000. The number of members was roughly 70,000. In 1909 there were 34 factories with 86,000 members, and the number of pigs slaughtered was 1,362,500.

The local societies have, as might be expected, banded themselves together in a federation known as the "Co-operative Baconcurers' Association" of which the delegates of the department of agriculture reported in 1908: "For its own purposes (it) is perhaps one of the most efficient commercial intelligence bureaus in the world." A representative committee is formed by the election of three delegates from every society. This body elects from its own number five persons to form a standing committee together with two factory managers. The committee in its turn elects two of its own number as an executive committee to deal with routine matters. The expenses involved are

Continued on Page 20



The superior strategy of the Danes has enabled them to conquer the English breakfast table despite the natural advantages of their nearest competitor, Ireland

so much energy and enthusiasm that instead of moving too slowly their progress was for a time over rapid. The number of societies increased out of proportion to the needs and some losses occurred which were made more dangerous by the bitter opposition of the private traders. The latter attempted to kill co-operation at its infancy by using all their available resources to pay an increased price and so destroy the loyalty of the suppliers. Danish agriculturists, however, possess a large fund of foresight, commonsense and loyalty. In the fight which ensued the co-operative factories found great advantage in their ability to pay for the pigs delivered on the basis of live weight and quality. By this means the price was brought into intimate relation with the deserts of the producer with a minimum of risk to the factory. The private traders whose relations with their suppliers were not based on the same amount of mutual knowledge and confidence could not adopt this system. The natural result was that the co-operative societies brought about a great and rapid improvement in quality and uniformity and thus obtained the confidence of the public and a commanding position on the market. At the same time the problem of obtaining sufficient credits and of getting trained employees for the management of their factories solved itself automatically. At present although the struggle still continues the co-operative societies have thoroughly established their position and do far the greater part of the trade.

Financing Bacon Factories

The method of organization of a co-operative bacon-factory requires little detailed description as it is in the main similar to that of the creameries already discussed, while the technical methods are of course similar to those commonly prevailing in the industry

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving as an institution has a history nearly three hundred years old. The Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth celebrated the first Thanksgiving in 1621. Since that time Thanksgiving Day has been an institution of greater or less significance as circumstances demanded. Perhaps of later years it has had less the real spirit of thanksgiving than at any time in its history. Of late years, with the elimination of pioneer conditions and the overwhelming onslaught of progress from all directions, we haven't taken time to be truly thankful for the good things life has been dispensing. Nor have we been righteously thankful for the lessons we have learned from our adversities.

Many are wondering how, with loved ones in France and Flanders, or manning the silent watchful British fleet, or scanning land and sky from the winged ships of the air, there can be found that for which we have reason to be thankful. But even the awfulness of war can bring blessings in disguise. Not the least of these is the revaluation of human life. Never before has the nation set such store by its babies. When Saskatchewan realized that it lost more babies under one year of age last year than there were casualties among Saskatchewan men at the front, that province placed a new value upon the lives of its infants. We can feel assured that not only the province of Saskatchewan but every province in the Dominion must and will put forth an almost superhuman effort to "save the babies." Surely there is cause for genuine thanksgiving.

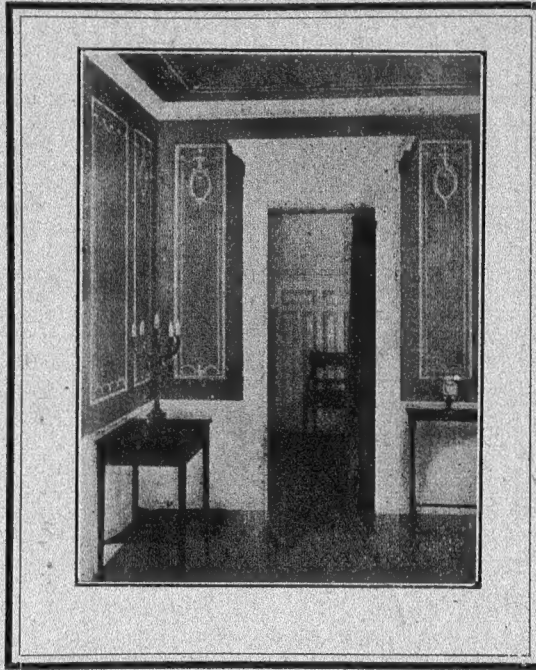
Too-rapid prosperity with its by-products of ease, luxury, snobbishness and degeneration was enveloping us before the war. It was so comfortable and delightful that we could not resist. We learned to place wrong values on things. We were reckoning all of life in terms of dollars and cents. Nothing could have awakened us and brought us to a realization of the shallowness and superficialities of the life to which we were drifting, short of the present war. One of the happiest results of the common sacrifices of the present war is the breaking down of the barriers between class and class. The rich woman whose son is in the same company as my men folks and yours suffers the same pangs of anxiety and hope that we do. The great growing national brotherhood where more and more we share each other's "weal and woe" is truly a thing for which we are thankful.

Who said "The Colonel's lady and Sally O'Grady are sisters under their skin?" The Red Cross work and the Field Comfort work and all the other work incidental to war is drawing us together. We are doing the same work from the same motives and for the same purpose, and nothing in the world draws us more truly together than common work. Can we ever be thankful enough for the new sisterliness? We can find multitudes of blessings disguised by the war. Let's hunt them all out and be genuinely thankful instead of dwelling upon war's sadness.

We are pretty sure that most of us will find enough to live on through the winter. The winter fuel bill is being shortened by this glorious September weather. In spite of early indications most of us have some kind of a crop, some an exceptionally fine one, and the price is high. If the hens are laying and the cows milking we are getting a good price for our eggs and butter. The children didn't have an illness all the year. The teacher has consented to stay another year and will give Johnny extra help with his numbers. Father has boarded up the summer kitchen so the cook stove will not have to be moved. And so if we search we can find enough things for which to be thankful and to warrant the revival of the real spirit of thanksgiving on Monday next, October 8. Let's hunt them all up and have a real Thanksgiving Day such as we have never had before.

OUR BOOKSHELF FRIENDS

Books are silver-tongued, eloquent companions, whose presence should enlarge and beautify our world. They are necessary to supplement the instruction of the day-schools; they reveal the history of the past, broaden our knowledge of the present and point with warning, prophetic voice to the future. They store the knowledge that our race builds upon, they help us to form our ideals and unravel the complexity of life's problems. Within the covers lie carefully preserved the vast, endless struggles and strivings of great minds which tell of the conquest and development of the ages. The pity of it is in some of our homes, where a certain degree of care has been exercised in choice of a number of masters and in the binding of the books that we have placed them on our shelves with a solemn threat and penalty attached should a thumb mark be found on a page or soiled spot on the covers. Consequently the book has remained



in its perfect condition and unread, unless by some more venturesome, daring member of the household.

We rarely find the destructive tendency to ill-use, pencil mark and tear up books strong in a child who has been taught from his early days how to handle them and why they should be appreciated. This destructive trait is sometimes displayed in adults showing that they have not been taught the true worth of a book in childhood days. It does give one a pang to loan a book and have it returned ill-used and torn, with pages turned down here and there. Quiet talks about these things in the days of adolescence will have a lasting impression through life.

Thoroughness Rather Than Quantity

We have it in our power to correct a tendency of the present age and train our children to read with thoroughness. There are so many books of the hour that it is the prevalent notion to skim and lay the books aside. The reading of numberless books does not mark an education of the intellect; rather the reader of the few with an intelligent grasp of the books he has read has the advantage of the man with only a superficial knowledge of a multitude of books.

Beginning with the picture books which appeal strongly to the juvenile age one might make a splendid choice for a library for the family use. During the early imaginative period, fairy tales, myths, legends, all make very strong and striking appeal. There are Kingsley's Water Babies, Peter Pan, Knights of the Round Table, Robin Hood, besides the old favorites of Grimm's and Andersen's. Following this age comes the healthy love for adventure and sport, and unless supplied with wisely selected literature the young folks are apt to wander off with cheap trash of the harmful sensational novel kind, which has direct and baneful influences upon the growing mind. Mechanical and scientific books assert themselves at this period and a girl or boy turns destructiveness into constructiveness if supplied by magazines and books on handicrafts and technical works dealing with

LIFE'S INSPIRATION

I've climbed the stairs uncounted times, I've rocked the baby o'er and o'er;
I've arbitrated childish wars until my every nerve is sore;
I've put on sweaters, buttoned coats, and fought with rubbers 'most too small;
Until in weariness I cry, "I'd really like to end it all."

Then Baby-Love holds out her arms, and laughs aloud in infant glee;
And Four-year-old comes crowding close, his golden head laid on my knee.
Dear Daughter strokes my throbbing brow, and whispers, "Mother I love you!"
Whilst Oldest Son, engrossed with tools, calls, "Mother, see what I can do."

'Tis then, dear Lord, with tear-filled eyes the outline of your plan I see,
And prayers sincere for strength to do rise from the very heart of me.
With love enough, the greatest task will never bring the wish to shirk.
This now my plea, most gracious God, "Oh make me worthy of my work."
—Laura Guyol Wolfe in Everywoman's World.

telephones, motors, engineering and such, explaining the underlying principles of their operation and construction. I know of two little boys who, beside making a motor truck for the street, succeeded in lighting their own room from an electric plant which they themselves installed. Needlecraft, leather, carving, raffia and household science are subjects that appeal strongly to a girl. It should lie within the power of parents to supply the growing needs of their children and so develop the resourcefulness of the youth of our land resulting in a worthy, true and intelligent citizenship.

MILDRED BOYCE.

THE PROFIT-MAKING HEN

What is the world's egg-laying record? So far as we have authentic records of yield the honor must go to Lady Englantine, a White Leghorn hen owned by the Delaware Agricultural College. She laid 314 eggs in 365 days.

In the British Columbia egg-laying contest the average number of eggs laid in the year by 240 birds was 165. In the winning pen the average per bird was 223. When we consider that the yield per hen on Canadian farms was only 46 (1911 census) a wide field for practical poultry improvement opens up. It is obvious that like the average cow the average hen is a poor and unprofitable producer. The principles that are being applied in milk production must also be applied to egg production. The hen that does not come up to the standard of profitable performance must be rigidly discarded. Write to the Dominion or provincial poultryman for information as to "bred-to-lay" poultry. Your time, chicken food and eggs are all worth money.—Agricultural War Book, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LITTLE ONE-YEAR-OLD'S DIET

Much of the illness and suffering among babies commonly attributed to the "second summer" or to teething is actually due to errors in feeding. The baby's delicate digestive mechanism, accustomed to dealing only with milk, cannot all at once undertake the task of adjustment to a varied diet of solid foods, but must be strengthened by the gradual addition of new foods until the organs are trained to more complicated operations. The safe rule for feeding the baby is to add but one new food at a time to his dietary; to watch carefully the effect of each one and to withdraw it and return to the simpler diet at the first sign of trouble. These rules are particularly important in summer, when a baby is more readily upset.

The following list shows the day's meals for a baby in his second year:

- 7 a.m.—Milk; toast or dried bread.
- 9 a.m.—Orange juice.
- 10 a.m.—Cereal; cup of milk.
- 2 p.m.—Broth; meat; vegetable; stale bread; baked apple.
- 6 p.m.—Cereal; milk; toast or bread.
- 10 p.m.—Milk (may be omitted).

Milk.—At this time the baby should be taking about one quart of milk in 24 hours; part of this may be poured over the cereal.

Cereals.—Oatmeal should be cooked three hours, with a little salt in the water. It should be served without sugar, or with a very little only. The lighter cereals should be cooked at least an hour.

Breads.—Bread for young children must have been thoroughly baked and should be quite dry when used, that is at least two days old. Tender toast is made by cutting thin slices from such a loaf and allowing them to dry still more, then toasting them to a delicate brown over a quick fire. Toast thus made is crisp all the way through and may be used in many ways. Many children will like to eat it broken into bits in broth or milk. Hot breads and biscuits, griddle cakes and muffins are not suitable for young children.

Fruit.—The child may have a small portion of baked apple or prunes once a day in addition to his morning feeding of orange juice. The apple should be baked very tender, and all the skin, seeds and hard parts should be removed. Prunes should be very carefully washed, soaked all night, then cooked until very tender with very little sugar. A small portion of the strained pulp may be given instead of apple, and the juice may be used also.

Meat.—The child may have about a tablespoonful of scraped meat, or a soft boiled or codded egg once a day. Beef, broiled, boiled or roasted, the tender part of a lamb chop, or the delicate meat of chicken or fish may be used. All meat should be scraped or minced very fine, as no child of this age can be trusted to chew it properly.

Vegetables.—A small portion of some properly cooked green vegetable like spinach or tender string beans may be given. Such vegetables should be fresh. They should be cooked, then drained and mashed, or strained through a colander.—Children's Bureau, Washington.

How Wheat Prices Were Fixed

Statement Reviewing the Work of the Board of Grain Supervisors to the U.F.A. Executive

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.

The grave responsibility, of regulating and controlling the prices at which Canada's wheat should be sold was laid by the government upon several men, constituted by an order-in-council, dated June 11, 1917, as the Board of Grain Supervisors.

The order-in-council provides for a membership of 12. The board at present has 11 members and the personnel is as follows: Dr. Magill is chairman. Dr. Magill was for several years chairman of the Grain Commission and is well and favorably known by western farmers as an expert on matters pertaining to the Canadian grain trade, also as a man eminently fair in all his dealings, and sympathetic with the farmers' interests. Messrs. J. C. Gage, James Stewart and William H. Bawlf, Winnipeg, are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and they are experts in the grain trade. Mr. Gage was until recently, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Mr. Stewart is Canadian wheat buyer for the Allied governments. W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, is connected with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Mr. Crerar is president of the United Grain Growers Limited and their representative on the Grain Exchange. Mr. Rathwell of Moose Jaw is a farmer unattached to organized farmers. Mr. Joseph Ainey of Montreal and W. L. Best of Ottawa are connected with organized labor, and Mr. Lionel Clarke of Toronto is another member. Your president is also a member of this board.

Functions of the Board

The functions of this board, broadly speaking, are to regulate the price of Canadian grain and exercise certain control over the grain trade for the purpose, as expressed in these quotations from the order-in-council, "to prevent to the utmost possible extent any undue inflation or depreciation of values by speculation;" "the board shall have power from time to time to fix the price at which grain stored in any elevator may be purchased and the conditions as to price, destination or otherwise under which grain may be removed from any such elevator, and may also prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms in Canada or elsewhere, and what grain shall be sent to the United Kingdom and the Allied powers;" "the board shall, as far as possible, and having regard to position and the cost of transportation fix a uniform price throughout Canada for grain of the same kind, quality and grade;" "the board, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, may make any regulations it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of these regulations."

You will note from the above quotations that the powers of this board are very wide. The necessity that it should act from the highest motives is great. This board by narrow and prejudiced action could do great harm, and create a great amount of dissatisfaction and discord. On the other hand, by an unprejudiced and wise control over the whole grain trade, using every precaution to protect all of the various interests concerned, it would seem that great good might be accomplished. But you can readily see that the responsibilities of this board are great; and that its membership would be subject to violent criticisms was inevitable from the very beginning. As you may see from the personnel of this board, it was a very representative one, and from the beginning of its deliberations, the different members have shown a sincere desire to take into consideration all of the different interests involved, and there has been a fine spirit of co-operation in our efforts to find the high ground of right and justice, and there has been great unanimity of action.

I want to draw your attention to a few primary facts. This board was created by the government. It was created for a well defined purpose only. This purpose, as set forth in the

order itself, was to fix the price of grain and to regulate the grain trade. The board has no authority whatever to go beyond these specific purposes for which it was created. It has nothing whatever to do with the regulation of the prices of any other commodity. It has no authority to regulate the price of flour, although there is indirect power in the provision that the board may "prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms." I want also to draw your attention to the fact that this board was not created for the purpose of reducing and holding to a low level the price of grain, but to regulate that price. This was made clear by the Minister of Trade and Commerce on the floor of the house in these words: "I just desire to say in reference to these orders-in-council, that the government has passed them after consultation and consideration, first, in the interests of the Canadian producers of wheat and consumers of flour made therefrom, to regulate and control in an intelligent and reasonable way the price at which wheat shall be sold, etc.

Deliberations on Prices

After completing our organization and clearing away a few necessary details, our first efforts were directed towards arriving at a just and equitable price for the 1917 wheat crop.

After a very considerable discussion

the inability of the United States to co-operate with us, we were unable to control the situation, and several developments took place that caused a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. I will undertake to briefly explain the cause of some of these complications.

In the first place, the one thing that made the control of the wheat trade necessary was the war. Wheat is every day getting to be more and more a vital factor in the carrying on of this war. The Allies need every bushel of surplus wheat that can be produced on the American continent. The first essential, therefore, is to put a price on wheat that will stimulate its production. But the financing of the buying of this wheat, with other war supplies, is every day getting to be a more difficult problem. Therefore, it is essential that after we have put a price on wheat that will stimulate its production, we should get it to the consumers, especially the Allies, for the very lowest possible cost. After this is done, it is going to take the full financial strength, mobilized on the most effective co-operative basis, to continue the successful financing of the purchases of the supplies for the Allied armies. In this co-operation the United States represents great strength, and the necessity of her complete co-operation is vital. For Canada to create any friction

the hands of the speculators and other interests, an attempt was made to take advantage of the situation and launch a boom in wheat prices. Our board being in session at this time felt in duty bound to check this unjustified manipulation of the markets, notwithstanding we had fully intended not to fix prices till the 1917 crop began to run. To this end we put a maximum price of \$2.40 on the Canadian wheat, believing that it was only a matter of a very few days until the United States would be ready to co-operate with us by protecting the market on the other side. In this we were disappointed and the price of wheat over there being uncontrolled, was rapidly pushed up beyond the \$3.00 mark. Thereby the price of wheat that was stored in the mills, elevators and elsewhere, as well as all of the flour that was put out by the mills during this time was very materially raised, and the whole consuming public was bled to the extent of this raise in prices, while very little wheat actually changed hands at the advanced price. There is no good reason to believe that the legitimate law of supply and demand had anything to do with this invasion of the market.

A few of our farmers still had some wheat left over, and, of course, were anxious to get the highest price possible for it. A great deal of dissatisfaction was thereby engendered by the action of our board in setting the maximum price of \$2.40 on the remnant of the old crop. This was aggravated as much as possible by a few irresponsible parties who seemed to want to destroy this board in order that the wheat market might be unprotected, and become a prey to their piracy. Incidentally, they seemed to hope that they would be able to destroy the farmers' organization by creating dissatisfaction among individual farmers against their own organization.

Making a Flat Maximum Price

When the act was finally passed in the United States and the buyers at the Northern United States markets, thinking that the price would be set at about \$2.00 in a few days, began to run the price of wheat down as rapidly as it had been run up, and it looked as if wheat at those points would be down to \$2.00 in a few days. Our board felt that inasmuch as we had put a maximum price on our wheat and held it down while wheat had gone higher in the States, it would be nothing more than right to hold our wheat up to the maximum until the United States board took final action in setting the price. Consequently we made \$2.40 a minimum as well as a maximum price, and held it at that until they finally set their prices across the line for the 1917 crop.

The prices as finally set in the United States were on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Chicago. But under the new grading system over there, their Northern grades do not represent their highest quality of wheat. That is included in what they term their Dark Northern grades, on which they fixed a premium of four cents per bushel, making their No. 1 Dark Northern \$2.21 at Duluth. We fixed the price of our No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Hard at \$2.21 Fort William to correspond with their No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth. Our No. 2 Northern corresponds with their No. 2 Dark Northern, and the price fixed is \$2.18. Our No. 3 Northern corresponds with their No. 3 Dark Northern, and the price is \$2.15. Our No. 4 Northern grade for this year has not yet been established, and as it varies from year to year, we did not feel justified in fixing a price on it until it was established. If there is much frost in the No. 4 grade when it is established the spread will have to be greater. If there is little frost it will not be so great. This price, as you will see, is so near to the price our board had in mind, namely, \$2.25 for No. 1 Northern, Fort William, that we felt we had no serious complaint to make on the action of the United States board. We had great

Continued on Page 15



A Healthy, Well Fed Army Must be Maintained to Ensure Victory

of the matter it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the board that about \$2.25 on a basis of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William would be as near an equitable price, considering all other conditions as we could determine. We realized that it was absolutely necessary to set a price that would stimulate production of wheat and that in order to stimulate the production of wheat we would have to make that production just as attractive, if not a little more so, than the production of any other farm product. We also realized that the prices of other commodities, including other farm products, were unregulated by direct control, and with all these things in view, the different members of the board seemed to arrive, each independently, at the conclusion that \$2.25 was about the right price. I think that this price was pretty well fixed in the minds of the different members of the board before the adjournment of our first meeting. But on account of the United States government not having the machinery in operation whereby they could co-operate with us, we were unable to fix any price at that time, and could do nothing further than keep the situation in hand as best we could, and wait for that government to get ready to co-operate with us in the fixing of prices.

From that time forward, owing to

tion in the co-operation between herself and the United States in the regulation of the wheat trade and in setting the price of wheat, would be the greatest folly that Canada could undertake. If you will duly consider the situation in all of its bearings, you will see the absolute necessity of complete harmony and co-operation between these two governments in this matter. And you will also see, not alone the wisdom, but the absolute necessity of letting the United States take the lead, especially in the matter of setting the price. Consequently our reasons for waiting until she got in position to take this lead by setting prices on her own wheat.

Situation Complicated by Manipulators

Now, to go back and take up the work of our own board. As I said, our board was practically, if not entirely, unanimous in the opinion that about \$2.25 was the proper price for this year's crop, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. We were given to understand from Mr. Hoover that the United States would soon be ready to co-operate with us. But unforeseen events delayed them very much longer than they anticipated. The bill creating their board of grain supervisors was very much delayed in congress. In the meantime the wheat being practically all out of the hands of the farmers and in

STANDARDIZING LOCAL BRANCHES

We are living in an age when in many lines of activity, increased efficiency is being secured by standardization of machinery and of product. After careful judgment a standard pattern is adopted and machinery is specially constructed for turning out that specific pattern, with the result that there is a great gain in speed and accuracy. The methods adopted some time back in manufacture of engines, motors, etc., are now being applied to war munitions, even to ship-building. From pins and needles to motor cars and ocean vessels, standardization is today the common rule of operation.

Can the Grain Growers' work be standardized? Owing to differences of local circumstance and the necessity for safeguarding local freedom and individuality, it may be answered at once that a rigid standardization would in all probability prove irksome and mechanical. The present movement in the Saskatchewan association in which the locals are being invited to enter an efficiency competition will be watched with interest, and their apportionment of 1,000 points in the credits allowed as enunciated in The Guide of September 19, should be suggestive for every Manitoba association.

The division of the branch work generally into five more or less distinct branches of educational activity, business co-operation, public endeavor and patriotic enterprise suggests that even if in certain districts the more detailed standard should frequently be found unattainable, there are still certain broad lines of endeavor in which every local should endeavor to have a share. For Manitoba they might perhaps be defined somewhat as follows:—

1. Educational—This will include study, discussion, debate, addresses and essays in connection with branch meetings; the promotion of reading through circulation of literature, the support of the local library where found workable, the establishment of winter reading clubs, conference and collaboration with other organizations that may lead to some betterment of community conditions.

2. Social—Under this head will come all that may be done by a wide-awake and progressive group to inspire the community to a realization of its possibilities, the practical exemplification of community interest through social gatherings, friendly interchange of views, and the working out in ordinary conditions of the unselfish ideal of living for others.

3. Business—Better business will involve the study of methods and the introduction of methods designed to secure fuller advantages for the actual producer on the land. It will mean patient dealing with individuals slow to adopt anything new and often patient resumption of effort after failure. But the effort is worth while and when the farmers' business is conducted as efficiently as his farming, the rural country will have moved far towards its ideal.

4. National—The laws of the nation make conditions for the individual. Party politics have to do with the success or failure of the labor done on the land. The farmer must of necessity be a student of national affairs. The association must efficiently discuss the designs and plans that are proposed for the regulation of business and industry and life. And discussion should lead to the formation of opinion and to decision as to action so that the rural community may be an efficient force in public life and a factor of value in the shaping of the public policy of the nation.

5. Association Efficiency and Extension—The association must give attention to the maintenance of its membership and influence as an organization. It must plan for extension and for increased efficiency. That means careful choice of officials—purposeful consultation as to what the association is doing and what it may do. It means keeping in touch with neighboring branches and with the district organization in order that as far as possible the whole of our territory may be occupied and our strength maintained at its maximum.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

For the officers of the really wide-awake branch association there will always be some matters demanding attention and consultation before the formal calling together of the association for the inauguration of the fall and winter work. The confidential getting together of the individuals who are charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work will always discover details which may

profitably be talked over. There may be special local topics which should be given place early in the program. There may be individuals recently arrived in the community whose sympathetic co-operation ought to be sought and if possible secured. There may be members who have become a bit lukewarm or even irritated by something that has been said or done. The winning of them back ought to be worth a few minutes conference. It is often wise to jot down in black and white the particulars that ought to be planned for in preparation for the opening night. The old maxim holds good in association work as in the other lines—"You must plan your work" and "then work to your plan."

Two things that will almost certainly have place in the fall program are a "First Night" or "Rally Night" of some kind and a "Pioneer's Night." For both of these responsibility must be mainly local. It is not too early now to be inquiring what you can do to make your "Rally Night" the "best ever" and to secure for your "Pioneer Night" the best things from the experience of all the old timers in your community. Don't wait until you all get together. Begin now, individually, before you attempt any beginning collectively to lay plans and secure material with which you will deal when a few weeks hence you come to "work your plan."

ROARING RIVER WOMEN PROTEST

The following account of a meeting of the Roaring River branch of the Political Educational League of Manitoba is forwarded by the secretary:—

A very interesting meeting of the above league (formerly the Roaring River Women's Suffrage Association) was held on Friday, September 16, at the home of Mrs. B. Cox.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the women of the Roaring River Political Educational League in regular meeting assembled, protest against the injustice of the 'War-Time-Election-Act,' and demand equality for all." A copy of the resolution was directed to be sent to the premier and to the press.

At the close of the meeting, which was characterized by a most animated discussion, a dainty lunch was served by the hostess and her little daughter.

GERTRUDE RICHARDSON,
Secy. Roaring River P.E.L.

VISITING NEIGHBORING BRANCHES

Every branch has as part of its object the development of local workers. The doctrine of self-help is fundamental to the grain growers' creed. But not less fundamental is the doctrine of co-operation. Two things are suggested here:—

First—That every branch should plan for a Neighboring Branch Night; i.e., the nearest local branch should be communicated with early in the season and a date set on which branch No. 2 should visit branch No. 1 and give them a program. And the program should be not merely entertainment, but with a due proportion of solid material with genuine worth for the upbuilding of the community in the principles and practices of our movement. And if you expect a neighboring branch to do so for you, you must be prepared to return the compliment. That takes planning. Why shouldn't you seek to have your branch prepare a program for one night which will be a genuine inspiration and bring benefit and joy to the branch that invites you?

Second—Every branch should at some time during the winter secure a speaker of outstanding ability from outside for an address. If as some do, you can have such a speaker once a month, so much the better. But the officers of every branch should see to it that at least once in the winter some outside inspiration and instruction be secured. And if you are to be sure of it, the arrangement and engagement ought to be completed as early in the fall as possible. Do it now.

THE DOMINANT MOTIVE

We cannot make any mistake in keeping conspicuously in view the ideal of our movement, as actuated by motives

which are on the highest plane of economic justice, of social well-being, and of Christian morality. From the early days of the organization, the endeavor constantly and consistently has been, not mere antagonism to opposing interests, not mere securing of fuller monetary recompense for labor, but the all round betterment of conditions, so that the whole standard of life may be raised. The motto of the Irish co-operative movement which has accomplished wonders during the last few years is "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living." Our ideal is no less high. We aim to develop the best in individual personality and service for the community, to make the family, the school and the church, each most efficient in its own sphere and in co-operation with others for the good of all, to unite our people in the recognition of their common interests and in glad and voluntary performance of service which shall help to redeem the life of the people from inefficiency and apathy and selfishness.

It is the nobility of the aim of our organization which gives us confidence in seeking support and co-operation. The individual who personally is altruistic, who genuinely cares for the well-being and progress of his fellow men cannot reasonably excuse himself from assisting such a movement. The man who is loyal to the propaganda of the church in the direction of pure morals and clean living and equity in business and honor in public life, can scarcely refuse the right hand of fellowship and of assistance to a movement that embodies so much of the church's ideal.

And so we have hope to continue to enlist the very best elements in the community in our work. We want them to contribute of their best in order that the populace at large may be benefited. We seek the unification of all the moral elements in the local rural district, the home, the school, the church, the library, the teachers, the ministers, the young people, the parents, in order that there may be purposeful co-operation for the advantage of the present and of coming generations.

NORTH DAKOTA'S STORY

North Dakota is our neighbor on the south. We ought to know our neighbors, what kind of people they are and how they are progressing. They had a political revolution there within the last twelve months which gave the farmers of the state practical control of its public affairs. The following ten sentences from an article by Ray McKaig summarize the story:—

1.—On November 7, we elected not only our governor, lieutenant-governor, state legislators and all the other members of the farmers' ticket, but also a majority of the supreme court.

2.—Our program includes tax reform. We propose to apply the British Columbia law of Single Tax on farm lands and make the speculator pay as much taxes on unimproved land as the farmer does on improved.

3.—Along that line will go a State Hail Insurance Act; it will be compulsory on all tillable land and the beauty of it is that the speculator who refuses to till the soil will have to pay just as much for hail protection as the farmer who plows and gambles with the storm.

4.—A Cold Storage plant to take care of the valuable potato crop is part of our program.

5.—The reign of popular government has come to stay in North Dakota; the initiative, referendum and recall is a part of our program.

6.—Our ideal is to abolish partizan politics and our speaker, our governor and our legislature are with us.

7.—We work with organized labor in the cities and both of us make concessions.

8.—We do not expect to disintegrate, for we are organized from the ground up.

9.—On to Washington is our battle cry; we are already organized in four states; twenty-five legislators and half a dozen fighting senators would certainly put a monkey wrench into the machinery of monopoly at Washington.

10.—We do not prophesy much, but we do say "Watch us grow in numbers and in power."

QUOTABLES QUOTED

The West should not be stampeded by any manufactured election cry in the coming election campaign. Let a win-the-war delegation be sent to Ottawa from the West, but that delegation should be composed of men who also stand for economic justice and the rights of the common people.—J. W. Scallion, September 22, 1917.

Our public men and the leaders and moulders of public opinion would do well were they to have their own views clarified and their grip on principles strengthened. They would then be ready and they would be willing to lead in a campaign of ideas that would lift our politics out of the rut of party squabbles and the lust for spoils and make political service attractive to high-minded and strong-brained young men.—The Globe, February 2, 1905.

To my mind the redemption of Canadian public life depends upon the action of the West. The West is not only solid for winning the war, but it stands also for real democracy, for the rights of the common people without any taint of the German brand.—J. W. Scallion, September 22, 1917.

We are living under a government of an interested class that finds a party in power and keeps it there until it becomes too corrupt to be kept there any longer, when it seizes upon the other party and proceeds to corrupt.—A. McPhail, 1909.

I speak with great respect of our colonies, and I don't criticize their tariffs, which, from their point of view are expedient and even necessary. But from the point of view of the Empire, these tariffs are not an assistance, but an impediment to unity.—Lord Roseberry, March 12, 1908.

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant ignorant of its own power. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion.—A. M. Murray at Winnipeg, February 9, 1910.

If the control of the Canadian newspapers could be placed in the hands of the journalists and published for the public welfare, there would be a revolution in Canada inside of five years and special privilege would be wiped out.—The Guide, October 12, 1910.

Whether we relish the prospect or not, Canadians are not and cannot be a homogeneous people. Whether or not they are to be a united people depends largely on the attitude of Canadians of the older stock, who are at present responsible for national leadership.—J. S. Woodsworth.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people; and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.—Convention Report.

"When democratic government as in the United States and in Canada fails to establish a reign of justice and to promote social happiness and progress, there is a real danger that those who labor under galling social disabilities may curse this spurious democracy as autocracy's twin brother."

It was only in the later days that the land-grabbers and the charter-hunters appeared. No one envies either their position or their riches, but the time has come when they shall not continue to lay unholy hands on the Ark of the Covenant—for such is the government of the country.—Preston.

Those who are sensitive to signs of change know that society is preparing to take a step forward. They feel that the old watchwords no longer have the same authority and that men are consciously and unconsciously reaching out to new ideas and purposes and adjusting themselves to new methods.—Sellars.

The most notable tendency of the present time is the growing severance between the Canadian parliament and the Canadian people.—Goldwin Smith.

ELEVATOR CHARGES

We would like to have further information on the following points in regard to the grain price:

- 1.—The price being set, is there such a thing as a street price and a track price.
- 2.—The government paying the elevator companies two cents for handling charges, does the farmer also have to pay one and a quarter cents or is the price set by the government, subject only to the freight charges from whatever station shipped?

The reason of this is there are a lot of farmers at this point that will not have a car of wheat, and the elevator company claim that a farmer has to have a 1000 bushels for a car. Now there is three cents of a difference in street price and track price at this point.

W. T. MORRISON.

Gainsboro, Sask.

Answer

Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., I have to state that there have as yet been no regulations issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors in any way fixing the price of grain to the farmer. So far as I can learn the only price fixing which has been done to the present is the price of grain unloaded at Fort William. The practice of the elevator company is to buy track grain of those grades on which the Fort William price has been set at one cent under Fort William price, less the freight from point of shipment, this cent being the commission charge, but I understand that it is not permissible to pay down the money on track purchased grain until the grain has reached Fort William and been unloaded.

It is not correct to state that the government is paying the elevator company two cents per bushel handling charges. I do not know where you secured your information, but it is incorrect. The whole question is yet in, a somewhat unsettled state. Prices have not been fixed on any except the three highest grades, namely, one, two and three. It is anticipated that the spreads on all the grains will be fixed. Until this has been done, elevator companies in purchasing the lower grades have to take all the risk of what the spreads may be when finally announced. If the elevator companies in Gainsboro are purchasing street grain at three cents under track price and if their track price is but one cent under Fort William price, less the freight, they are paying you every cent that your grain is worth and you have no complaint to make. It is a well known fact that it has cost many of the elevator companies more than this amount per bushel to handle grain in the past. In the meantime, until further orders are issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors, the elevator companies will have to continue to collect their regular handling charges for grain which is forwarded through their elevator and I do not anticipate that any of them will do this for one and a quarter cents per bushel. No doubt they will all charge the maximum of one and three-quarter cents per bushel and there is not an elevator company doing business in Western Canada today that is not losing heavily in handling grain through their elevators at one and three-quarter cents per bushel, if they give the farmer a square deal on weights, dockage, etc.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

REFERENDUM—CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Oswald Anderson, Esq.,
Harrisland, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

I have your favor of the 16th before me, enclosing copy of resolution passed by your local as follows:—

"It is hereby resolved that it is the sense of the meeting that questions of national importance be submitted to a referendum vote of the people that there should be conscription of organized wealth as well as man-power."

In reply permit me to state that I do not think it would be wise for the Central office to forward to the government at Ottawa a resolution passed by one of its locals for fear the government should assume that the resolution had been passed by the provincial body rather than by a local association of the body and thereby the provincial body might easily be misrepresented or be occasioned disrepute if the resolution was not fully in harmony with the sentiment of the Central convention.

Your resolution touches two vitally important questions—on that of the

referendum; the other, that of the conscription of wealth.

With regard to the first, the association in convention has several times declared itself, at least on the broad general principle, though personally I can see that it would be quite impracticable to refer all questions of national importance to a referendum by the people. What we have contended for is that the people should be empowered to demand that certain proposed legislation be referred to the electorate before becoming operative, but it has never been the purpose of the association to demand that all legislation of national importance should be submitted to the people whether they ask for a referendum on it or not.

Regarding the second, or conscription of organized wealth as you term it, I am going to take the liberty of asking you to explain what it is that you mean by conscription of organized wealth. I have heard this phrase used a very great deal, but to the present I have not been able to ascertain just what is in the minds of those who are so freely expressing themselves in this connection. Do you distinguish as between wealth and organized wealth. If so, what do you mean by organized wealth and by what method and in what manner do you think that it should be conscripted? Is it in your mind that stocks, bonds, debentures and bank credit should be taken by the nation for the use of the nation, and if so, how should the nation use these and should the owners be remunerated or should they not? Is it your thought that the whole of such wealth, or rather such so-called wealth, should be conscripted? If not, how much would you permit an individual to retain. Again, if you are recommending that chattel properties such as above mentioned are to be conscripted or do you mean also to include real property, such as factories, mines, timber limits and farms?

The S.G.G.A. is a very great and important public body and when it names a recommendation to the Imperial government the very first and most essential condition about such recommendation must be that we have a clear idea as to what we want and how it is to be accomplished. It must be reasonable and it must be feasible. Otherwise we merely discredit ourselves and destroy our influence with the authorities. I therefore ask that you lay this matter before your meeting at the earliest opportunity and deal with your recommendation in some degree of detail in order that the Central may know just what you have in mind by "conscription of organized wealth."

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

PREPARE FOR DISTRICT MEETINGS

The district meeting will soon be here. Is your local getting ready for it? You probably have some important matters you wish our association to take up and discuss. The district meeting is just the place "to start the ball rolling." Get your resolutions in shape and send the Central advance copies that we may be in a position to assist with the necessary publicity and thus promote united action. Each local should have one delegate at the meeting for each ten of its members, as provided in the constitution.

The executive will soon fix the time of your meeting and you will be advised of the date. The general arrangements for the program, etc., are in the hands of your district director. It would be well for you to get in touch with him regarding the matter. You are going to have an important convention this year. Be sure to call a meeting of your local in time to get ready for it.

Are there any vacancies among the officers or directors of your local? If so, this should be remedied at once. Locals have died off because a vacancy has occurred in the office of the president or secretary and nobody made it his business to call a meeting. Please notify us promptly of any change in secretaries in order that we may keep our mailing list correct. We want to receive frequent letters from all secretaries and keep in close touch at all times.

Where a local is doing a considerable

amount of trading, it is frequently better to have a separate organization secretary. Someone should be appointed to this office who believes in having regular meetings of both the men and women for social and educational purposes as well as business meetings.

Many of our locals have not yet sent in their membership fees for 1917. Under the constitution as now amended, these fees are due the first of each calendar year. In order to maintain our organization in an efficient condition, we need these fees regularly as we go along. Take good care of your own organization, in order that it may take good care of your interests. One dollar is not much for each member to pay at any time of the year, but if all wait till the end of the year to pay up the work must suffer. Our expenses must be met each month.

Now is the time to get organized for the regular winter meetings. The Central will help you with suggestions for programs, debates, etc. Let us all work together in making our local meetings interesting and in carrying on all our work in the best way.

It is a great thing to belong to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. You can afford to get enthusiastic about it and stir things up in your community. Some local will get a valuable prize as the banner local at the 1918 convention. It may as well be yours if you will make your plans now and work them out during the year.

H. H. M.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INCREASED PRODUCTION

What is the government doing about the 1918 crop? Last spring the government and arm chair farmers got busy encouraging farmers to sow every acre possible, which they did. Then about haying time recruiting officers came along and enlisted everybody they could get. One officer came to me and said he had come to enlist my son, who was the only one I had to handle my farm. I told him if I had known that this was going to happen I would have put in much less crop, as I could not handle so much alone. He then agreed to leave the boy under the circumstances.

I have this crop off, but before I prepare for another I want to know whether the farmers' sons will be taken from the farm; what the price of wheat shall be; what we will have to pay for labor; what will be the price of binders and binder twine; how much will threshing be per bushel; will freight rates be increased and how much; and how much the millers will charge for grinding flour?

There is a lot of other questions I have to ask when I get time, but before I plow very much I would like to have the above questions answered.

No doubt a lot of farmers in the West, if they had time, would be asking all kinds of questions and if my questions are answered and we can see that it will pay to produce, then we can make a start. When the government fixed the price of wheat they should also have fixed the price of implements, binder twine, labor and everything that enters into the production of wheat if they want to encourage production. I am positive the average will be greatly reduced for next year, because wages for men are \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day, twine is nearly double, and I am told by implement dealers that binders will be \$270 next year, and in fact we hardly know where we will be at, and then on top of all that the government may cut down the price of wheat to \$1.00 per bushel when they see it coming. Only last summer Mr. Foster tried to fix the price at \$1.30; if that had been done where would the farmers get off at?

With the present high wages, the uncertainty of the crop, and the course the government might pursue, it might be better to get on some commission or get some job with the government. To tell the truth it looks to me as though the big interests elected the Borden government in 1911 to make the farmer the goat, and they sure are doing it; but the latest and most barefaced thing that was ever pulled off on a long-suffering people is the franchise bill. Farmers, laborers and

all common people, for goodness sake wake up. Put your party politics in your vest pocket and vote for men.—Farmer.

THE 1918 GRAIN COMPETITION

Now is the time for our members to plan for the 1918 Provincial Grain Competition. The samples should be taken when you have the very best of the grain to select from. We sincerely hope that there will be a much larger number of competitors at the provincial exhibition next year. Although the directors of the exhibition were very much disappointed in the number of entries this year, they have decided to offer the same list of prizes for another year.

The following is a letter just received from the manager of the Exhibition Association:—

J. B. Musselman, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in advising you that the board of directors of the Provincial Exhibition, Regina, has decided to continue the competition for grain shown by locals of your association with the same conditions and prizes as at the last exhibition. The board has been disappointed in the amount of interest shown by locals in past competitions. At the last exhibition we had only 49 entries for which we paid \$370 in cash prizes and three gold watches, costing \$100. The prize money is out of all proportion to the number of exhibits. Realizing that last year was an unfavorable one for good grain in many sections of the province, the board wishes to give the locals another opportunity to put on a good competition before they consider the question of changing the amount of prize money offered.

We would be greatly obliged if you will take this matter up with your locals with a view to stimulate their interest and with the hope that at the next exhibition we will have a competition which will be worthy of the progressiveness of your association and merit the continuance of the present generous prize list.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager,
Regina Agricultural and
Industrial Exhibition.

Regina, Sept. 13, 1917.

We believe that each of our locals should send in an exhibit for this competition. The prizes are liberal and attractive. We think that our members should be interested to make these exhibits whether they were offered prizes or not. Grain growers should boost their own industry. We should show our interest in that which we produce.

This year the Bulyea Local won the grand challenge shield. This is awarded each year to the local securing first prize. When this trophy has been won four years (not necessarily in succession) it becomes the permanent property of the winner. The members supplying the best samples of wheat, oats and barley will each receive a valuable gold watch.

Full information as to the details of the prize list and the conditions will be supplied on request. Every local should interest itself in this grain competition.

The following is a list of this year's prize winners:—

- 1st—Bulyea Local, A. Waterhouse, secretary, Bulyea.
- 2nd—Rockhaven Local, T. C. Raymond, secretary, Rockhaven.
- 3rd—Assiniboia Local, J. A. Ludlow, secretary, Assiniboia.
- 4th—Speers Local, D. Jopp, secretary, Speers.
- 5th—Belbeck Local, W. H. Beesley, secretary, Belbeck.
- 6th—Dafoe Local, E. E. Bolton, acting secretary, Dafoe.
- 7th—Macrorie Local, Geo. Weston, secretary, Macrorie.
- 8th—Belmae Local, J. McMark, secretary, Belmae.
- 9th—Keddleston Local, G. C. Daintree, secretary, Keddleston.
- 10th—Hay Creek Local, E. J. Holmes, secretary, Maple Creek.

SCRAP IRON FOR RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find \$15.81, the proceeds of a car of scrap iron, which was shipped to the Regina Junk Company, for the Red Cross Fund.

J. L. TEDFORD,
Sec'y Outram Local.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The trading of the Wilcox Association for 1916 amounted to over \$26,000. This was a nice turnover and a great deal of credit was due to their energetic secretary, N. B. Fryberger. We would like to see Wilcox excel in other activities as well.

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the

most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing, and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 385, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation of your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well? —Advertisement.



Superintendent Fairfield, Walat Deep in Blooming Peas on the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Photo taken last July.

Field Peas as a Prairie Crop

A Valuable Legume—Harvesting Difficulties—Soil Inoculation Necessary

By W. H. Fairfield, Supt. Lethbridge Experimental Station

Field peas have never received from the farmers in Southern Alberta, nor for that matter from the farmers generally in the West, the attention they deserve, nor are they likely to in the future. The fact cannot be ignored that they are more difficult to harvest than small grains, but on the other hand they are a legume, and the thoughtful farmers all over the prairies are beginning to realize that some attempt at rotation of crops must be adopted if large yields of small grains are to be continued. For the maintenance of fertility in a rotation peas rank close to the clovers. Farmers are taking a greater interest in the possibilities of this crop as evidenced by the number of enquiries being received, and the following summary of our experience and observation is presented.

Time and Quantity to Sow

In regard to the date of seeding, we find that it pays to sow peas about the same time as wheat. We generally like to sow them as early in April as possible, and have not observed that early frosts have injured them in any way. In regard to the length of season required to mature peas, it might be stated that it is about the same as wheat.

In regard to the amount of seed that we have used, we find that about two bushels of small sized peas and two bushels and a half of the large sized peas is not far from the right amount of seed to use per acre.

Of the varieties we have had under test it would appear that Prussian Blue, Mackay and Arthur are among the heaviest yielders. Golden Vine yields nearly as well and is somewhat earlier than the three mentioned.

The Harvesting Difficulty

The most serious trouble that we have met with in raising peas has been the question of the vines blowing about after they are cut and before they are threshed. About the most satisfactory way of handling this that we have found so far is to wait until the peas are ripe and not start to cut until we are ready to thresh, cutting and threshing at the same time, that is to say only keep a few hours' of cutting ahead and haul direct from the field to the machine.

Our method of harvesting them is to use a pea attachment of an ordinary mower, which is simply long rods run out and bent differently so as to roll the swath up and back behind the machine, so that when the mower goes around the next time it will not pass over the peas that have been cut.

Mixing with Oats—Threshing

We have not tested out very thoroughly the mixing of oats with the peas. We have done it to some extent, but it has not yet worked out very satisfactorily for us. The oats in this mixture must be sown very thinly, otherwise they will crowd the peas out. If, on the other hand, they are sown thin enough not to crowd the peas, then the pea vines become

so heavy that they are very apt to lodge and make it difficult to handle with the binder.

In threshing, the concave teeth must be practically all taken out and the cylinder must be run very much slower than with ordinary grain, otherwise the peas will be badly cracked.

Our average yield per acre on dry land from 1908 to 1916, inclusive, has been approximately 31 bushels to the acre. On irrigated land for the same period the yield has been 39 bushels per acre.

Inoculation for Peas

Very much less has been said about the need of inoculation for peas than has been said and written about the need of inoculation for alfalfa and clover, while in reality on a new farm, where peas have never been grown, the need has been just as great. As early as 1909 it was realized at the Lethbridge station that peas were yielding relatively very much less than wheat, oats, or barley, as is indicated from the following quotations taken from the report of the station for the year ending March 31, 1910:—

The yields of peas for the two seasons that they have been tested on this farm have not been at all satisfactory. The growth of the vines has not appeared to be as vigorous as would be expected from the fertile condition of the soil in which the peas have been planted. To ascertain what effect, if any, inoculation of the seed or the soil in which the peas were planted would have, the following test was carried out. A small bottle of nitro-culture for peas was supplied by Mr. Shutt, the chemist of the experimental farms, and a few pounds of soil in which peas had been grown the previous season was obtained from the Brandon experimental farm and also from a farm near Kingston, Ont. Some of this inoculating material was received late in the season so the plots were not planted till June 9. The peas were sown broadcast and raked in. Failing to get sufficient rain to bring the seed up, it was necessary to flood-irrigate it, which caused the surface soil to bake badly, consequently the young plants had a poor start and were too late to ripen seed. Very small plots were used and they were not of uniform size; however, they were large enough to allow the character of growth to be easily observed. Before irrigating, a bank of earth was thrown up around each plot 8 or 10 inches high and only enough water was allowed on each plot at one time to cover it three or four inches deep. None of the water from one plot was allowed to reach any of the other plots in order to prevent any possibility of carrying the inoculating bacteria in the water from one plot to another. By the time the plants were 10 inches to a foot high, there was a decided difference in the color of the foliage between the plots treated and the untreated check-plot. In the latter part of September the vines were cut and the yields of these when cured is given in the following table:—

Prussian Blue Peas—Inoculation Test (Irrigated)

Plot No.		Area	Weight of cured Vines	Yield per acre of cured Vines	Increase per acre in Yield over Check Plot
		Acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Check-plot untreated	1-193	25	2,325	
2	Culture from Ottawa	1-408	10	4,080	1,705
3	Soil from Brandon	1-189	25	4,725	2,400
4	Soil from Ontario	1-195	22	4,290	1,965

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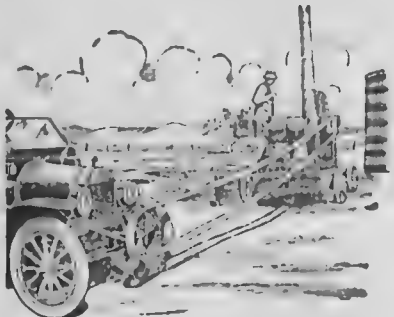
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

The test described above is the only experiment with inoculation of peas that has been carried out, but the remarkable increase in yield of peas for the last six years as compared to the first two years that peas were sown on the farm is very significant and can scarcely be explained in any other way than that the soil has become sufficiently inoculated to make normal growth of peas possible.

The average yield per acre of all varieties of peas grown in 1908 and 1909 was on dry land 19 bushels and 23 pounds, as compared to an average yield of 35 bushels and two pounds per acre for the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive, on land similarly prepared. As 1908 and 1909 were both good seasons in which the yields of wheat, oats, barley, etc., were excellent the comparison is reasonable. However, for fear there might be some doubt on this point the results from the irrigated farm may be quoted, and they are even more striking. The average yield of all varieties on the irrigated land for 1908 and 1909 was 17 bushels and 29 pounds per acre, as compared to 47 bushels and 11 pounds, which was the average yield of all varieties for the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive. We therefore feel justified in stating that a farmer who is beginning to grow field peas for the first time on his farm should either carefully treat his seed with the proper culture or else obtain some soil from a field on which peas had been previously grown and scatter over his land and harrow in at time of seeding.

So far the crop has no insect enemies here. The pea weevil has not yet put in an appearance. It also appears to be free from any fungus diseases.

How Wheat Prices were Fixed

Continued from Page 11

fear that their price would not be so liberal.

History of Price Fixing

A short review of the history of this price might now be given. Back as far as last winter, and perhaps further, there were some attempts made at price fixing. The first attempts were confined to Great Britain and Australia, I think, and will not be very interesting to you. But the price fixing campaign reached the North American continent about the end of last February, when a proposition came from the British government through the Dominion government to the Western farmers to fix the price of Canadian wheat at \$1.30. The representative of the farmers to whom this proposition was made by the government would not give any encouragement in regard to this price, but referred the matter to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which met a few days later. After much consideration this organization submitted a counter price to the Dominion government, which was \$1.70 basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, being forty cents higher than the government's proposition. This was not accepted, but was very severely criticized in many quarters as being too high. Nothing more was done in regard to the matter in Canada until the creation of the Board of Grain Supervisors. But in the United States, after the appointment of Mr. Hoover, as United States food controller, reports began to come to us from what seemed to be reliable sources, that the price practically decided on over there was \$1.75 per bushel. This seemed to be the idea prevailing down there when the Canadian board began its deliberations, and decided that \$2.25 would be a reasonable price. Things drifted along without any action being taken until developments, as stated above, made it necessary for us to establish a maximum price of \$2.40 per bushel on our old wheat. Not very long after this the information seemed to drift up from the South that they had raised their ideas to \$1.90 per bushel. About this time the United States Senate took action by introducing an amendment to the act, establishing a minimum price of \$2.00 per bushel for the 1918 crop. A little later it drifted up through the newspapers that Mr. Hoover's personal idea was \$1.65 per bushel. In the meantime we had made our \$2.40 maximum price a flat price. Later we extended this price to August 31.

I just want to draw your attention to one fact in regard to this \$2.40 price. It is the highest price that has been fixed by any authority in the Empire, or in any one of the Allied govern-



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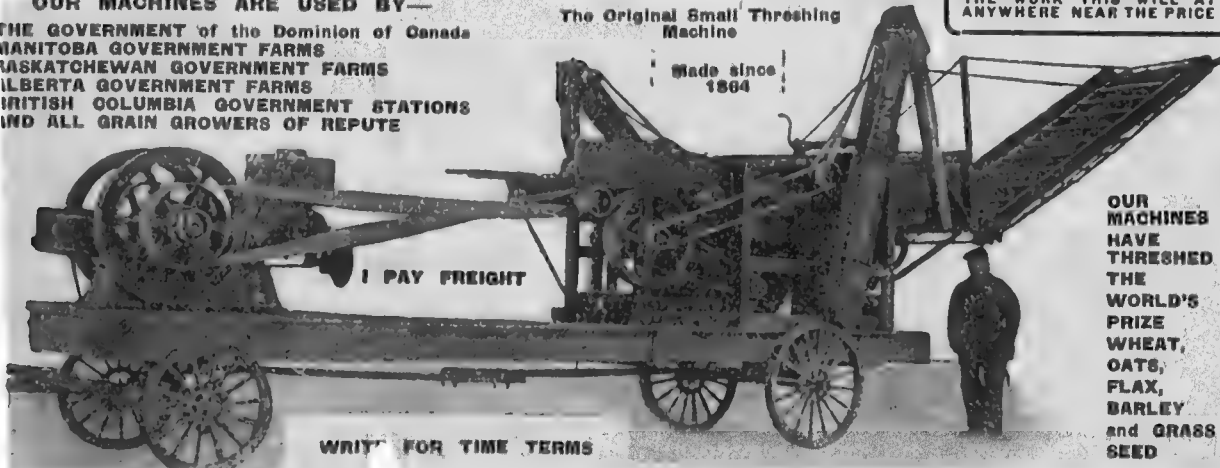
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ments up to the present time, and so far as I am informed, it is the highest price that has ever been arbitrarily fixed on wheat at any time in any country in the world.

I do this simply to emphasize the fact that while there was a wide-spread recognition of the necessity of fixing prices on wheat and our board was under positive instructions to fix prices, it was nowhere in the act made obligatory on us to fix these prices on a low level, nor was there at any time a disposition on the part of the board to fix low prices. We did not consider what would be a fair price for normal times, but on the contrary we duly considered the fact that conditions at present are very abnormal and tried to fix prices accordingly. As a result we have made a record in price fixing on wheat.

Just how much influence our action in setting this price had on the United States board in raising their price above the \$2.00 mark, above which they seemed determined not to go, I do not know. But that it did have some influence I do not doubt.

Is Price Fixing Justified

It has been bitterly resented by many farmers that the price of wheat should have been regulated before the prices of other commodities or farm products were regulated. I confess there are some grounds for these objections, but I do not believe they are sufficient to justify leaving the wheat market uncontrolled.

As I have already said, our board had no authority to deal with anything except grain, but that it was created for the sole purpose of fixing prices on and controlling the selling of grain, especially wheat. It was simply up to the members of this board to do this work or get out of the way and let somebody else do it.

I think we were justified in proceeding with this work even though other prices had not been regulated, and perhaps very few other prices will be regulated. Wheat is the foundation food product of civilization. The more uncertain the price of wheat the higher the price of wheat products will be. The price of flour would have to be raised to a higher level to cover the uncertainty of fluctuating prices in wheat. Abnormal prices of flour cause more hardship and suffering among consumers than high prices of any other commodity.

And then again in times like these nothing could be of greater importance than to eliminate all unnecessary cost and wastage between producer and consumer. Wheat more than any other farm product, perhaps more than all other farm products together, is preyed upon by commercial pirates, speculators and gamblers. The conditions this year in Canada and the United States, with prices unregulated, would be better than ever before in history for these highwaymen to raid the market and carry away millions of dollars, purely as booty. The Allied governments would be seriously if not disastrously crippled thereby. The consuming public would suffer great hardships. The wheat producers would probably get no more, on the whole, than they are getting under present arrangements. The speculator, and he alone, would have a great feast.

Wheat is the base of the food supply of the world. The armies of the Allied nations have to be fed and wheat is the base. The people of the Allied nations have to be fed and wheat is still the base. The people of Canada have to be fed and we still have the same base. The producers of wheat and consumers of wheat must be preserved. The speculators in wheat must be destroyed.

How is all this to be done better than it has been done?

The unspeakable world conditions existing today call to every human being for a contribution. The grafter has answered this call in his own way. The professional profiteer has answered in his own way. The politician has played politics and bawled "patriotism" which is his own way. Every human being in the world is making answer in some way. How about the Western Canadian wheat raiser? When he makes his answer may the mantle of manhood not fall from his shoulders and leave him in the hideous nakedness of selfishness and greed.

World's Sweepstakes to Western Canada

Larcombe and Wheeler win on Wheat and Potatoes—Many other great winnings.
Splendid Provincial Exhibits.

By Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, in Special Despatch to The Guide

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27.—The awards of the 12th International Soil Products Exposition were announced today and again Western Canada has demonstrated more than ever before that in small grains and vegetables she has no equal in the world. The first time in the history of the exposition the province of Manitoba competed and was successful in carrying off first honors in the most coveted classes. She captured in all three sweepstakes, eleven firsts, six seconds and six thirds. The reason for the large number of firsts is largely due to the good judgment of W. T. G. Wiener, of the Field Husbandry



S. LARCOMBE
Winner of the World's Sweepstakes for Wheat at Peoria, Ill.

Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, who personally selected and prepared many of the samples that were sent to Peoria.

The province of Saskatchewan has sent exhibitors to this exposition for a number of years. This year they showed a much larger range of products and won more prizes, winning two sweepstakes, fourteen firsts, ten seconds and nine thirds. Great credit is due M. P. Tullis, weed and seed commissioner, for the excellent record of Saskatchewan and the very attractive and interesting provincial exhibit.

In the hard spring wheat classes open to the world, Manitoba made her greatest win, securing first, second and third. The honor of having raised the best wheat in the world now belongs to Samuel Larcombe of Birtle, Manitoba. The wheat, which was Marquis and grown last year, showed distinct superiority in brightness and uniformity of color, plumpness and evenness of kernels and the absence of any tendency to piebald grains. This year's winning sample is so nearly perfect that it is impossible to imagine anything better.

How He Grew It

Mr. Larcombe when asked how he produced it spent considerable time in outlining his methods. He said in part: "I am able to grow a sample of wheat like this because of four things I have got on my farm at Birtle. The climate is just what is needed for good wheat production. We have warm days, cool nights and a limited amount of moisture and absence of high winds. The soil is clay loam rich in nitrogen and phosphates, the wheat producing elements. Nature has thus done her best to make conditions right for me. My share consists in cultivating the soil and selecting the right seed. I always plant my seed plots in rows on land which has produced potatoes. I am careful to plant the wheat exactly in the row where the potatoes were grown. I am only a plain farmer and do not pretend to know anything about plant food or the control of wheat root diseases, but I do know that if I plant the grain between the rows where the potatoes were growing it is not nearly so good. Lastly, I do not believe in just head selection. I plant my grain about a foot apart in the rows and then select the plants that give the best results. I always thresh my plot by hand, taking a

few stalks at a time and striking the heads over a screen or stool. I never pound it until all the grain is out of the head, because I find that the plumpest and best grain thresh easiest. In this way I get the best grain from the best plants. I have been working on wheat improvement for a number of years and am now satisfied, for I have achieved the dream of my life by winning this magnificent trophy with wheat produced in Manitoba."

Other Manitoba Winnings

Manitoba's winnings are not confined to wheat. M. P. Mountain of Solsgrith produced the best oats in the world. John Strathern, Beulah, the best rye; J. H. Prichard of Roland the best flax; and Mrs. Chas. Depape, Swan Lake, the best two-rowed barley. In vegetables, H. C. Whellams of East Kildonan has reason to be proud, he having produced among other things the best sugar beets, the best mangels, the best cauliflower and the best garlic.

Mr. Larcombe's collective exhibit of products, grown on his own farm, was truly wonderful. On the wall were sheaves of grains, grasses and clovers, which had no equal in the state exhibits; on the table were vegetables of every description. So far as quality was concerned he had everything at the fair beaten, but lost out because the score card that is used called for corn in ear, grain, sorghums and fruit. Three hundred points out of 1500 were allowed for these crops. The quality of his exhibit, however, was so high that he was awarded third place over a number of other competitors.

The province of Manitoba was represented by a large attractive and educational exhibit designed and put by Louis Kon, Superintendent of Immigration. Due to a small technicality this exhibit was debarred from competing in the state collections. If the number of people who continually examined the exhibit and their expressions of admiration can be taken as a criterion, it was the best collective exhibit in the building. In the foreground there was a model farmstead with vegetable and flower garden in which vegetables and flowers were actually growing. The buildings and windbreaks blended into a painting in the background so nicely that it was difficult to determine from the front of the exhibit where the landscape ended and the picture began. On each side there were samples of vegetables, fruit and eggs, chickens, butter and cheese.

The fruit display was a wonder to many of the people who thought apples could not be grown so far north. The fruit which consisted of several commercial boxes of apples and crab apples were secured from the orchard of A. P. Stevenson at Morden, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan and Seager Wheeler

The province of Saskatchewan has reason to be proud of its winnings, even if its exhibitors did share some of the more coveted places with Manitoba. Jas. A. Fields of Regina secured the sweepstakes on wheat, grown in districts with less than 25 inches of rainfall. This was an excellent sample of grain and while not equal to that shown by Mr. Larcombe it was even better wheat than the wheat that won sweepstakes in 1916.

Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan secured the sweepstakes for potatoes by producing the best spuds in the world. This is an extraordinary achievement, for competing against them were potatoes from the best potato districts in the United States. Mr. Wheeler has another record in having won more individual prizes than any other competitor in Canada. All his exhibits were grown this year. His winnings were one sweepstake, nine firsts, three seconds and one third. E. Guest of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, had a strong exhibit and won several firsts in the vegetable classes.

In the provincial or state collection Saskatchewan had a very attractive exhibit. A feature was made of the small grains, there being over a hundred varieties arranged very tastefully on the walls. In the centre of the display was a magnificent picture of Niagara Falls. Just where the water came over the falls there was a small opening through which

a heavy stream of wheat poured. This wheat fell on a revolving table about six feet in diameter which represented the world. The wheat flowed from Saskatchewan to feed the world. Around the revolving wheat was Saskatchewan's exhibit of vegetables. To a person who did not know the possibilities of that province it would have seemed impossible to produce the pumpkins and squash that were shown. The collective displays were judged according to a score card in which 35 per cent. of the points were given for crops grown in more temperate climates. Saskatchewan was therefore beaten by Nebraska, Kansas and Arizona. In the provincial display of vegetables, however, Saskatchewan secured third place.

A description of the Canadian exhibits would not be complete if mention were not made of the Dominion government exhibit in charge of C. Broughton, immigration officer of Chicago. He had a tastily arranged exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables and secured many inquiries as to the possibilities of Western Canada.

Canadians certainly have every reason to be proud of their achievement in the production of agricultural products.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

An exhibit which was in conjunction with the Saskatchewan exhibit consisted of a Saskatchewan map showing the location of locals over the province and indicating the number of the members of the association, also framed certificates of life memberships, photographs of officers and directors and various pieces of association literature for distribution. The wheat, oats and barley which took the prize at the Regina exhibition in the Grain Growers' competition was also on exhibit. This grain was furnished by the Bulyea Association.

The Canadian Awards

Canadian winnings by classes were:—
Best collection by state or province, 5th, Saskatchewan. Best collection of vegetables by state or province, 3rd, Saskatchewan. Best collection by individual farmer, 3, S. Larcombe, Birtle, Manitoba. Hard red spring wheat, 1, S. Larcombe; 2, A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.; 3, W. J. Carrothers, Methven, Man.



SEAGER WHEELER
Winner of the World's Sweepstakes for Potatoes at Peoria and winner of the largest number of individual prizes of any Canadian exhibitor.

Sweepstakes in wheat, 1, S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man. Sweepstakes in oats (white), 1, M. P. Mountain, Solsgrith, Man. Sweepstakes in rye, 1, John Strathern, Beulah, Man.; 3, D. C. Ferguson, Winnipeg. Field peas, 1, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.; 2, W. S. Simpson, Vanguard, Sask. Sheaf of broom grass, 1, Seager Wheeler. Sheaf of timothy, 2, Bond Bros., Fenton, Sask. Sheaf of Hungarian Millet, 2, R. T. Trischman, Whitemouth, Man. Broom grass seed, 2, Seager Wheeler; 2, W. S. Simpson. Western rye grass seed, 1, Seager Wheeler; 2, W. S. Simpson. Flax seed, 1, H. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man.; 2, David Pritchard, Roland, Man. Sheaf of hard red spring wheat, 1, Seager Wheeler; 2, A. J. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 3, Andrew Tait, Seamans, Sask. Sheaf of oats, 2, Seager Wheeler; 6, S. Larcombe. Sheaf of field peas, 2, Seager Wheeler. Russet Burbank potatoes, 1, A. Cameron, Saskatoon, Sask.; 2, S. Larcombe. Gold Coin potatoes, 3, A. Cameron. Carman potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Early Ohio potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Sweepstakes potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Six table beets, 1, S. Larcombe. Yellow onions, 2, H. C. Whellams, East Kildonan, Man. Ripe tomatoes, 3, H. C. Whellams. Head of cabbage, 1, E. Guest, Indian Head, Sask. Table carrots, 1, E. Guest. Cauliflower, H. C. Whellams. Cucumbers, 2, E. Guest. Sugar beets, 1, H. C. Whellams. Garlic, 1, H. C. Whellams. Crab apples, 3, A. P. Stevenson, Morden, Man.

Dry farm hard red spring wheat, 1, James A. Fields, Regina, Sask.; 2, S. Larcombe; 3, Robt. Clarke. Dry farm wheat sweepstakes, 1, James A. Field. Dry

farm oats, 1, W. S. Simpson; 3, W. C. Simpson, Pambrun, Sask. Dry farm barley, 1, Chas. Depape; 2, James A. Fields; 3, W. S. Simpson. Dry farm potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Collection of can vegetables, 1, Mrs. I. Milne, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Wheeler's Own Views

Seager Wheeler is evidently a pretty good judge of the quality of his own products. Three weeks before the International Dry Farming Congress was held, the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide visited Mr. Wheeler on his own farm at Rosthern. In talking over his exhibits Mr. Wheeler said he did not expect that his wheat would be the best shown. The date of the show was fixed so early that he had not the opportunity to thresh any but selected sheaves. From his crop this year, which is very fine, he thinks he can clean up a bushel of prize winning Kitchener to exhibit next year. But Mr. Wheeler was very enthusiastic about his exhibit of potatoes. He said he would be greatly surprised if there was anything better at the fair. It turned out in both cases that his judgment was right.

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the S.G.G.A., has been appointed fuel controller for Saskatchewan in assistance to C. A. Magrath.

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FINANCING WAR ORDERS

In reference to the embargo on the purchase of bacon by the British government, further indications substantiate the position taken by The Financial Post, that this curtailment was the result of a general policy of retrenchment similar to that instituted in munition contracts. The Financial Post indeed is in a position to state that this is the case and that it is not as was believed in some quarters the result of the O'Connor report. Some time ago when the embargo first became a possibility, the representatives of the packers in England waited upon representatives of the British government and were definitely informed that the business was withdrawn, because it had to be done on a cash basis, that the British government would be glad to give Canada the business provided that the Canadian government could finance the operation, but that failing this, it would be necessary for them to purchase their requirements where such credit could be obtained. It was also hinted that the American loans to the British government carried with them a certain obligation to put a fair share of the business done in that direction.

When faced with these cold facts the representatives of the packers went to Ottawa and interviewed the finance minister, Sir Thomas White.

The result of this visit was not altogether satisfactory. Sir Thomas, while stating that he had been expecting to see them for some time, thus giving color to the report that the munition and the bacon embargo were practically promulgated at the same time, could not give any definite answer as to how the question could be met. He stated that the government was already financing munition contracts to the extent of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and that this had proved a considerable tax on their resources, that after large purchases of cheese the British government had also asked them to carry this amount, totalling somewhere around \$40,000,000. In response to the packers' announcement that it would require from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to carry this business, he stated frankly that he did not see where the necessary finances were to come from to handle this added burden.

It was urged upon him that this matter had not only a financial significance, but a political significance as well. That the curtailment of this business would be a sore blow to a country whose main assets were in its agricultural and allied interests. It was further pointed out that the curtailment of the European market would not result merely in the practical elimination of the packing industry, which was of comparatively minor importance, but would be a blow to the whole Canadian farming industry, as the farm products would have to seek a market in the United States, and that American buyers knowing this to be a forced sale would purchase these goods at such a figure as would permit them to handle export business at a profitable margin. In this way the Canadian farming and grazing industry, built up to large proportions during the war, and the only tangible asset to be gained therefrom would be at once relegated to a hopelessly secondary position. The argument was raised that if some business had to be sacrificed it should be the munition business, that if business had to be turned toward the United States it should be munition business, an issue that would be dead as soon as the war was over and that some of the money devoted to financing this business should be turned to the financing of business in which the country as a whole was vitally interested.

The finance minister admitted the force of the arguments raised and promised to call the banking interests into conference to see if some solution could be arrived at. Up to the present no indication of any definite action having been taken has been forthcoming.

During the course of the last day or so another rumor has been afloat, that while it appears to lack any official confirmation, as did the first rumors of both the munition and bacon embargoes, appears to have a good deal of vitality. This rumor is to the effect that the British government will purchase no more grain in Canada unless Canada is in a position to finance the deal.

Hedley Shaw, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, while admitting that the rumor was known to him, stated that he could not vouch for its authenticity. Their company, he stated, were still delivering on old contracts and had gone after no new business of late and con-

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sequently he was not in a position to say if such business was available. He was able to say, however, that all the wheat offering had found a ready market, and that he did not know of any milling company whose business had been curtailed. This rumor therefore as yet lacks any verification; should it prove true, it would only doubly complicate the situation as outlined above, and make the problems of governmental financing the more acute.—Financial Post, Toronto.

WHEAT AS SECURITY

The minister of finance has discussed with the Canadian Bankers' association the important question of the financing of the surplus of Canada's great wheat crop which is to be purchased chiefly by the Imperial government through the Wheat Export Company.

Arrangements are made whereby the banks will supply a credit of \$80,000,000, holding the wheat as security until the wheat reaches the seaboard, when they will be repaid by the British government. It is expected that this arrangement will at once start the purchase of western wheat which has been pending the completion of financial arrangements for its shipment to the seaboard.

MILLERS FIX FLOUR PRICES

All the big milling companies have agreed on a price for flour and also on certain changes in the matter of delivery. The millers state that as no fixed price for flour has been made in Canada, and as the price for wheat is identical in both Canada and the United States, they have made their prices as nearly in accord with the American prices as possible. That is, the American law limits the profit on flour to 25 cents per barrel and on feed to 50 cents per ton.

The price cash, in carlots, for Royal Household, Five Roses and Purity basis per barrel of 196 pounds in 98 pound cotton or jute sacks is as follows, according to territory:

Ontario, west of and including Fort William and Port Arthur, The Pas, Manitoba east of and including Portage, Gretna, Delta	\$11.00
Manitoba, west of Portage, Delta, Gretna	10.90
Saskatchewan	10.80
Alberta, east of and including McLeod, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton	10.70
Alberta, west of McLeod, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton	10.80
British Columbia, east of and including Golden, Cranbrook, also Kootenay Central railway	10.80
Revelstoke, Nelson and common points	10.90
British Columbia coast, Okanagan Valley, Kettle Valley, Grand Forks, Midway, Phoenix, Greenwood	11.00
Vancouver Island	11.05

Points on A.G.W. Ed. and B.C. Central of Canada and G.T.P. in British Columbia. Add freight arbitraries from Edmonton over Edmonton basis.

It will be noted that until certain points in British Columbia are reached that prices are less, the further east delivery is asked for, this is explained by the millers as due to the fact that they now have mills located at Medicine Hat or Calgary. Formerly prices advanced for the further west.

The union of Alberta municipalities recently endorsed a resolution claiming that the single tax in Alberta towns was a failure, and asking indefinite continuance of the amendment to the towns act, enabling towns and cities to collect a business tax.

The labor department has announced that the average cost of the weekly family budget of staples in 60 cities was \$11.68 at the middle of August, compared with \$8.65 in August, 1916. Higher prices than in July were reported for all staples except potatoes. The index number reached 245.

The cheese factories and creameries of the Dominion are responding favorably to an appeal to donate the proceeds of one day's milk for the relief of French and Belgian peasants, whose farms are being won back from the enemy. Returns are already coming in.

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A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$928,545.77
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916	33,107
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$56,128,717.00
Increase in Business During 1916	\$8,053,428.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The costs of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL

Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

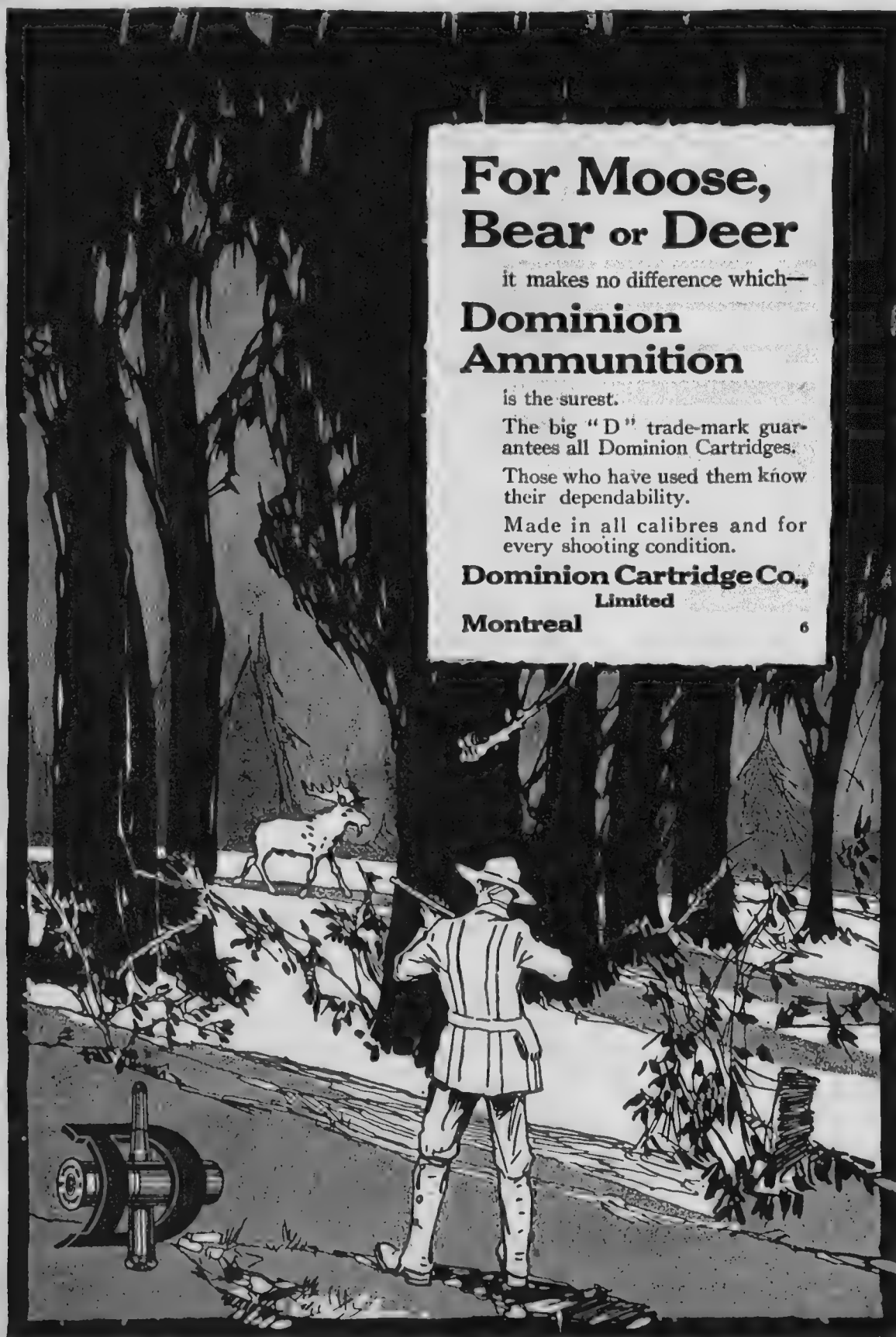
The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER

Bond Dealers

Winnipeg



Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 9

borne by the federated societies in proportion to the number of pigs killed in the year at the rate of about one cent for every three or four pigs. The total expenditure does not exceed \$2,500 a year. The objects of the federation are thus summarized:—

- 1.—Protection of the societies' interests in all legal matters.
- 2.—Keeping up by all possible means the standard of production.
- 3.—Improvement in freight and transport facilities and rates.
- 4.—A system of market reports.
- 5.—Questions affecting labor.
- 6.—Improvement in pig-breeding.
- 7.—Comparative statistics.
- 8.—Education of the more important employees, etc., both in co-operative principles and in technical detail.

Protecting the Factories' Interests

Important results have been secured by the decision of the federation to cause all the societies to bear a share of the loss caused to any one of them by a strike and also by their undertaking to provide strike breakers in such cases. The following passage from the departmental report is significant: "They (i.e., the Federation) had already, sometime ago, passed a resolution to prevent a recurrence of the strike of dock laborers at Esbjerg. On the last occasion on which a strike threatened at this port the co-operative bacon factories at once decided to draft men from each factory to take the place of the strikers at the dock and load the vessels with the bacon for shipment to England. These arrangements were all made by telegraph and when it became known to the dock laborers that 103 men had arrived to take their places they decided that 'the time was inopportune to strike'."

A complete system of workmen's insurance has also been carried out, annual bacon shows are held and in general the work under all the headings given is done efficiently, thoroughly and cheaply.

Co-operative Egg Marketing

The application of the co-operative principle to the egg trade is a somewhat later development than those with which we have been dealing hitherto, but it bids fair to be of hardly less importance to the people concerned, who include in this case the smallest class of all the smallholders in the country. In Denmark, as in other countries, the production and sale of eggs was originally undertaken in a casual and haphazard manner. It was not until the butter and bacon trades were well established that small farmers began to realize the possibilities of revenue offered by handling the egg trade on the same lines of standardized quality and bulked quantity.

The practical lead was given in 1893 by the attempt of two wholesale egg houses in Copenhagen to create a union of exporters for the purpose of capturing the English market by the delivery of eggs of good quality. This plan broke down owing to the inability of the private traders to put pressure upon their suppliers to give them really good eggs. It was clear that in this respect the co-operative societies, which in the case of the bacon trade had already demonstrated their disciplinary powers, would have a great advantage. An impulse was given by the Danish consul in England, H. Faber, who reported on the necessity of taking advantage of the market by improving the output of eggs. The matter was taken up on behalf of the co-operators by Severin Jorgensen, the leader of the store movement, and Mr. Moher. In 1896 two large co-operative societies were founded, one, the Danish Co-operative Egg Exporting Society for the Islands, and the other the "Egg Export Society of Danish Butter Packers" for Jutland. These acted as central organizations for a great network of "egg-circles" or small local collecting centres, formed on a co-operative basis. There were in addition two smaller local societies formed in 1895 which preserved their independence, though similar undertakings were soon swallowed up by the large bodies. Seven or eight of the bacon factories do a considerable egg trade.

In 1906 there were 790 circles affiliated to the two central bodies with membership of about 57,000. The Egg Export Society did a trade of \$1,000,000, the Jutland society about half that amount and the other agencies a little more than half.

Every Egg Dated

The constitution of the egg circles is "extremely simple," the following brief

PEDLAR'S "GEORGE" SHINGLES



THE roof of your barn is the first part to feel the effects of wear and weather. Make your roof wear-proof and you add many years of better service to your whole barn. Pedlar's "George" Shingles not only offer the safest protection against weather, wind, fire and lightning, but the way they lock together, tight on all four sides, makes them practically indestructible. Impossible for wind, rain and dampness to get beneath shingles and start to rot and decay your roof. For a permanent barn roof, Pedlarize now. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED
(Established 1861)
80 LOMBARD STREET
WINNIPEG
Executive Offices and
Factories:
OSHAWA, ONT.
Branches:
Regina, Moose
Jaw, Calgary, Ed-
monton, Vancou-
ver



A Sample Pair
sent to
Your Dealer
on request

The Best is
none for the
good Farmer



BOB LONG
UNION MADE
GLOVES OVERALLS

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO



A collar that has all the smart style and correct finish of untreated linen yet can be cleaned instantly with soap and water. Saves greatly on laundry bills. 25 cents at stores or direct.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
56 Fraser Ave., Toronto

CHALLENGE
WATER PROOF COLLARS

description taken from Desbon's book will suffice to illustrate it. "Every day each co-operator sends the eggs from his poultry yard to the local agent after having carefully stamped all the shells with his number and the date of laying. A wrong date is punishable the first time by censure, the second by a fine of five kroner (about \$1.25) and the third time by exclusion. The district superintendent, as the local agent is called, forwards them without delay to the central depot at Copenhagen where they are 'candled' by the aid of electric lamps and sent off to England, graded and classed in accordance with British usage according to weight and packed in long grosses in double boxes carefully lined with wood wool."

The striking feature of the system lies in the provision that every egg must be stamped with a number and date so that it can be traced without difficulty to the original producer. In this way an absolutely guaranteed product is ensured, which is appreciated on the market. The co-operative societies have had the greatest possible influence in inducing producers to breed their poultry in such a way as to give a supply of the exact size, color and weight of egg required. All payments are made by weight and this in itself is a powerful inducement to standardization.

Livestock Breeders' Societies

In addition to the societies described in detail there remain a number of miscellaneous types among which we may mention implement societies, societies of seed growers, etc. More important are the breeders' societies through the medium of which the Danish smallholder assures himself of being able to keep up the standard of the stock on his farm to practically as good a level as that maintained by the wealthiest landowner. The principle of these societies is very characteristic of the commonsense and co-operative spirit of the Danes. The individual small farmer obviously cannot afford to own expensive male animals of pure strain. Yet it is most important, not only for his own sake, but also for the success of the butter and bacon industries and hence for the general welfare of the nation that he should have the use of such animals. The problem is solved as usual by co-operation; the farmers combine in associations and purchase a pure sire from which their own stock is served. Each farmer contributes to the cost of maintenance in proportion to the number of males kept by him.

According to the last published statistics there were in Denmark 400 cattle breeders', 250 pig breeders' and 270 horse breeders' societies. So important are they considered that they receive not only advice and assistance, but small subsidies from state funds. That the money is well spent may be seen by the merest amateur as he travels through Denmark and observes the uniform quality and practical adaptation of the stock of all kinds kept by small and large farmers alike. On this result depends largely the success of all the enterprises we have described. Applied commonsense is the outstanding characteristic of Danish agriculture.

A WORD FROM AUSTRALIA

The following is an extract from a letter from Lindsay, Walker & Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W., addressed to a member of The Guide staff:

"We were interested to read that you had visited Australia some years ago and doubtless from the opportunity you had of seeing this country you realized that agricultural matters generally are of supreme interest, more especially at the present juncture. We regret to say that owing to many adverse causes the acreage for the coming season falls somewhat short of that put under last year, but we can only hope that favorable weather will continue to allow what has been put under to yield well."

VEGETABLE RULE REPEALED

W. J. Hanna, food controller, has repealed the order prohibiting the sale of canned vegetables in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This order was passed to encourage the use of perishable garden stuff and conserve the supply of canned goods for winter use. Experience has shown that conditions in the prairie provinces differ from those in the other provinces and make it advisable to repeal the order.

Dig This Potato

right out of the page and send it away to-day. It will bring you full particulars of the O.K. line of Diggers, which are rapidly replacing the slow and expensive methods of digging with a plow or by hand. Easy on horses, will not clog. Can't injure the potatoes. Every O.K. Digger is light in draught, digs clean and easily, brings all the potatoes to the surface quick, easy work for the pickers. New stone shield. Side delivery of vines. Saves time and money for YOU.

Write to-day for FREE 48 Page Book. Use the Coupon.

MADE IN CANADA.

OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY

COUPON
Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd.,
487 Stone Road, Galt.
Send me FREE BOOK, "Money in Potatoes."
What Potato Machine do you now own?

MONEY
in POTATOES

Look for the Dealer
Who displays this Sign

1 1/2 H. P. \$70.

On Skids With
BUILT-IN MAGNETO

3 H.P. \$128. 6 H.P. \$224

F.O.B. Winnipeg

A Fairbanks-Morse Quality Engine at a popular price, the greatest Engine value offered
All Sizes can be Shipped immediately from Stock

Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—
Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with
Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost
—Low Fuel Cost—Low Maintenance Cost. Long, efficient, economical
"Power Service".

SEE THE "Z" AND YOU'LL BUY IT.

Go to the dealer who displays the sign shown above. See the features that make it the one best engine "buy" for you. When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with the local representative of the manufacturer. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

WINNipeg BASKATOON CALGARY

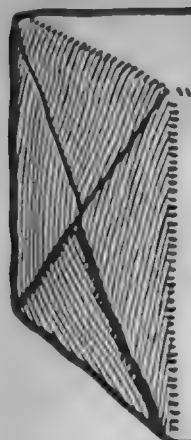
See the "Z" And You'll Buy it.

CASH FOR CREAM

We Pay Highest Cash Prices.
We Remit Promptly.

We Return Empty Cans Immediately.
We Solicit Your Patronage.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG



\$1.00 A LB. BUTTER
will pay for a new
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR
Every Three Months

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES predict that butter will go to \$1.00 a pound before the winter is over.

Even at present butter prices no cream producer can afford to be without a separator or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine another week.

It is not only our solemn duty to eliminate every waste of food products, time and labor, but the individual dollar-and-cents interest of every cow owner is too great to delay so important a consideration.

A De Laval Separator bought now will more than save its cost by spring. It can be bought for cash, or if preferred, on such liberal terms that it will easily pay for itself in its actual savings over any other separator or creaming system.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? See a new 1917 De Laval machine for yourself. Try it to prove every claim made for it. If you don't know a De Laval agent write direct to one of the addresses below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



You will spend a lot of time in the house this winter -

Indoor entertainment thus necessitated produces increased housework. Naturally, first thoughts then are along lines of improving the home surroundings, and minimizing such household tasks as far as possible.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

give a brighter and cheerier appearance to any home. The young folks may dance and entertain their friends in ways that would otherwise be practically impossible. The customary weekly scrubbing and daily sweeping would no longer be necessary. A few minutes with a dustless mop makes everything clean and neat.

See that your new home has hardwood floors or that the present softwood carpeted floors are covered with hardwood.

Let us show you how little "Beaver Brand" Flooring costs. Illustrated Catalogue and detailed particulars on request.

THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.

1104 UNION TRUST BUILDING

WINNIPEG CANADA

Climbing the Dairy Ladder

Continued from Page 8

ones for the horses. The after-grass is pastured from about the middle of September. Red clover was tried once, but with indifferent success. The sod is plowed with a tractor and engine gang, which is found to be cheaper than plowing with horses. No summer fallowing is necessary in the district.

For winter feeding, timothy hay fed once a day and oats cut green and fed twice a day are the mainstay of the ration. This is supplemented by concentrates mixed in the following proportions:—Oat chop, 600 pounds, bran 100 pounds and shorts 100 pounds. One pound of the mixture is fed for each three pounds of milk given. Green oat hay is stacked and drawn in as needed. For succulence in winter, potatoes are grown and fed, each cow getting about ten pounds per day.

"Nothing pays better than dairying," said Mr. Davis after we had looked over his buildings and herd and he had explained the methods that have brought him such a large measure of success. The tangible evidence in support of his contention is that last year his milk checks alone amounted to \$4,900. In addition to this he sold a lot of wheat and considerable livestock. The dry spell was just getting under way and was beginning to cause considerable worry to grain farmers who were seeing their possible yields shrink day by day. He was not greatly concerned about it as far as he was personally concerned, however. "The milk checks come in about the same one year with another," he said. This feeling of the certainty of income adds immeasurably to the satisfaction he derives from his farming operations.

To men like John A. Davis belongs much of the credit for the rapid growth of dairying in Alberta. The high place which the province holds in the quality of her dairy products would have been impossible of attainment but for the men, who, like him, have pinned their faith to the dairy cow and been ever ready to adopt the best methods and to constantly strive to increase the quality and the quantity of their output. His success should be an inspiration to any young man who is now starting where he did 18 years ago on the bottom round of the dairy ladder.—R. D. Colquette.

TRACTORS AND TAXATION

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has shown remarkable enterprise in bringing in tractors to assist in preparing for spring seeding a few months ago and to facilitate the work of preparation for fall seeding for next year's wheat crop. But does it not show extraordinary folly somewhere when the provincial government spends money in buying tractors to be used on a semi-charity basis while the Dominion government fines an individual farmer hundreds of dollars if he brings in a tractor at his own expense to be used on his own farm.

The facts can be made plainer by a concrete example. The provincial department of agriculture has bought a tractor which Haldimand farmers are invited to use on payment of the cost of oil used and wages of the operators. S. A. Beck, a farmer in the same county, is arranging to buy a machine of his own for use on his own farm. Mr. Beck has found, by actual test, that a 12-25 tractor is necessary for his purpose, and in importing a machine of that class he will, he says, have to pay duty to the extent of \$800.

A manufacturer can import all the material required for the construction of a binder, and the Dominion government will return to that manufacturer 99 cents out of every dollar paid by him in customs taxes on that material. When Mr. Beck buys an American tractor no rebate whatever is allowed him in the duty paid on same, although that tractor is just as much raw material to him as steel is to the manufacturer of binders.

If the Dominion government will abolish the duty on tractors it will not be necessary for the provincial government to follow a pauperizing policy in buying provincial tractors to work for farmers at less than cost. Farmers, either as individuals or acting co-operatively, will then be able to buy their own tractors.—W.L.S. in The Weekly Sun, Toronto.



We have not raised our prices on WATERLOO BOY GAS ENGINES

2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Magneto	\$57.50
3 h.p.	\$72.50	With Magneto	\$83.50
5 h.p.	\$115.50	With Magneto	\$126.50
7 h.p.	\$154.50	With Magneto	\$167.50
9 h.p.	\$249.50	With Magneto	\$262.50

Mounted on Skids.
The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information

New Farm Machinery CATALOG

Just Out!
Send for your copy to-day and learn all about WATERLOO BOY MACHINERY.

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Ltd. Winnipeg

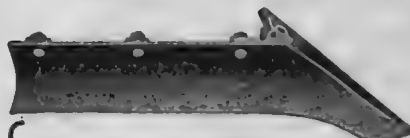
MYERS GLASS SEAT PUMPS

When you are ready for a new pump, look deeper than the paint, for paint soon wears off and has nothing whatever to do with pumping water.

Ask your dealer to show you a MYERS PUMP with Cog Gear Handle and Non-Corrosive Glass Valve Seat and have him explain why it pumps 33% easier than the ordinary kind, and why Myers Leathers stay soft and pliable and last longer than others. He will be glad to tell you about these and the many other Myers features that make Myers Pumps better.

Ask him, or write us. Attractive booklets on request.

F.E. MYERS & BRO. 240 ORANGE ST. ASHLAND OHIO



Plow Shares

We have a complete stock. All makes and sizes.


12 inch	\$3.00
13-14 inch	3.25
15-16 inch	3.50
18 inch	4.00

Order from this advertisement. Give make and number of old share.

The John F. McGee Company
74 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Barley, Oats, Western Rye and Timothy, Alfalfa, Red and Alsike Clover, Spring Rye, Buckwheat and Peas. Send samples: Our Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, New Five-Grained Blend of Oats are splendid. SEND FOR 1918 CATALOG HARRIS MCFAYDEN COMPANY FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

SEEDS



Northern
Overalls
and Working Shirts

Made specially to suit
the Western Mechanic,
Farmer and Thresherman

FULLY GUARANTEED
UNION MADE

Manufactured by
The Northern Shirt Co. Limited
WINNIPEG

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited.
Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keele Street West Toronto

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fevers, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocides, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS

Mr. Stockman:—We can supply all Veterinary Instruments and Appliances, First Aid Medicines, etc., for the above animals. Interesting and instructive Catalogue mailed free on request.

Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co.
281 1/2 James St. Dept. V Winnipeg, Man.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

FLEMING'S

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest Pocket

Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

Fleming Bros., Chemists
47 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

ALFALFA TIPS

Alfalfa is not usually winter killed by extreme cold, although that may occur, especially with tender varieties. Winter killing is usually the result of continued freezing and thawing. This causes the surface soil to heave and lift the alfalfa plants and break the roots. The remedy is to protect the alfalfa fields so that when the ground has become frozen it will remain frozen until the final thawing in the spring. Leave a good strong growth as it goes into the winter. Spreading manure in the fall on new seedlings will also assist in protecting the plants.

The air over each acre of land contains 70,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, the most costly of fertilizing elements. This amount is sufficient to supply the nitrogen for 50 bushel crops of wheat every year for a million years. Yet farmers in some places are paying 50 cents a pound for nitrogen to put on the land. Nitrogen in the air can be secured at no cost to the farmer if he will but grow leguminous crops at intervals. These when inoculated with nitrogen bacteria have the power of drawing upon the immense store of nitrogen in the air.

So far as could be observed not a single plant of alfalfa was lost from winters' killing at the Brandon Experimental Farm last winter. A few plants in a low spot in one field were killed by spring flooding, but these were the only losses. It is therefore impossible to make any observation on the hardiness of alfalfa based on last winter's experience. However, it has been observed in other years that the Grimm, Baltic and Turkestan alfalfas are hardier than the common strains. Also that the seed grown in northerly localities produces hardier plants than that grown farther south.

A very important factor affecting the wintering of alfalfa is the time of taking off the last cutting. If alfalfa is cut late or pastured late it goes into winter bare. The winter winds blow the snow off the fields and the roots are exposed to the frost and to the early spring freezing and thawing. The best possible protection for alfalfa is six inches or more of its own root. It holds the snow and protects the roots. It may seem wasteful to allow fairly good third cutting of alfalfa to be frozen when it might be cut or pastured, but viewed from the standpoint of the crop of the years that follow it is not waste but rather insurance.

Alfalfa hay has nearly as high a feeding value as bran pound for pound. This means that it will pay to use special care in curing it so that all the food value will be retained. The leaves contain two-thirds of the nutrients so that if they are lost only one-third of the food value remains. Exposing the alfalfa to the sun in curing till it bleaches reduces the quality of the hay. When bran and other foods high in protein are so expensive, it will pay to give special attention to alfalfa that produces so valuable a food and in such abundance.

Since some of our virgin soils are rich in nitrogen it is possible that the use of legume crops may not now result in large increases in yields. Investigations that are now under way will soon answer that question. In the meantime the fundamental facts regarding legumes should not be forgotten. Neither should it be regretted that all our soils are not virgin nor are all rich in nitrogen.

There is \$11,000,000 worth of nitrogen over each acre and nitrogen is the most expensive fertilizer. The only way to tap this great store is by means of legumes and of legumes alfalfa is the king of nitrogen fixers.

Alfalfa comes nearer to getting something for nothing than any other plant. The nitrogen extracted from the air is sheer gain to the farmer.

It does not do to stack alfalfa in too green a condition. A revolving cylinder taking alfalfa from the windrow will not waste as many leaves as pitching by hand.

As soon as these sprouts begin to show at the roots of the alfalfa there is nothing to be gained by leaving it then any longer.

The best way to market alfalfa is to feed it to livestock on the farm.



Get Rid of Worms

Figure how much it's worth to you in dollars and cents to keep your hogs free from worms. Worms prevent thrift—retard growth—rob you of good, high-priced pork.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Drives Out the Worms

and at the same time tones and conditions the system. It enables your hogs to be at their best—to do their best. You take no chances. My Stock Tonic is guaranteed. You buy it at an honest price, from my dealer in your town who will return your money if it does not do as claimed.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

25-lb. Pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. Drum, \$8.50

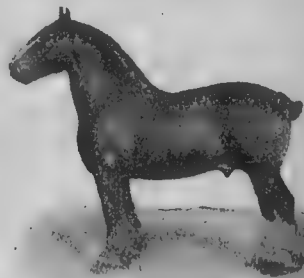
Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A
will help your hens through the moult.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

SNAPS IN Clyde Stallions



We have a dozen good Clyde horses taken in exchange, from 7 to 12 years of age, and 1,500 to 1,900 lbs. in weight.

A good many are imported horses, nearly all licensed in Saskatchewan—all are sound and guaranteed sure. All are well broken and quiet to handle. These are tried and proven sires of merit and we are going to sell these horses from \$300 to \$600. Some we took in at \$1,000 but we must make room for more young horses that are coming in and are going to sacrifice these aged stallions. We have 100 stallions on hand and can please you if you want something extra good.

Vanstone & Rogers

North Battleford

Sask.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Solving the Screenings Problem

Export Under License—Interior Elevators to Classify—Railroads Give Special Rates

On September 25 a meeting of unusual importance was held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, to discuss the recent order-in-council prohibiting the exportation of screenings from Canada. Representatives of the grain growers' associations, livestock associations, elevator companies, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the provincial and federal Departments of Agriculture and the agricultural press were present. The recent action of the Dominion government in summarily prohibiting the exportation of screenings from Canada immediately cut off practically the entire market for this product and substituted no other market for it. This resulted naturally in a most serious condition at the head of the lakes. The decision of the government to prohibit the export of screenings was the result of a recent investigation carried on by representatives of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. They reported a very serious scarcity of feed for livestock and poultry in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The poultry industry in the latter province especially was suffering a great deal and cheap feed would go very far to help it out in this time of scarcity.

There was a most thorough discussion of the subject and it was safe to say a great number of people learned more about the screenings question than they ever knew before. George H. Clark, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, explained how screenings are now shipped to the United States in bulk. Forty per cent. of these screenings, he said, were of no use, and should be separated in Canada. The fine black weed seeds, he was satisfied from experimental work, were not only useless, but some were harmful. At present they were shipped to the United States and mixed with molasses for meal. Fifty-five to sixty per cent. of these screenings, however, had a greater feed-

ing value than bran, and the Canadian government elevators had found out that when put out as a feed with less than one per cent. of these small black seeds the market for such screenings grew very rapidly. The place to keep these screenings was on the farm, they should be cleaned out when threshing. By using a screen with holes one-fourteenth of an inch in diameter, most of the small black seeds could be cleaned out. He had consulted the threshing machine manufacturers of the United States and Canada and all had stated that the machines could thus be operated. After cleaning it would be necessary to classify the screenings according to sizes. There was a great variation in screenings from different parts of the country. By a proper classification chicken feeders would know when they could get buckwheat, cattle feeders when they could get scalplings, etc.

Mr. Phillip, of Brandon, who carries on extensive feeding operations and operates a ranch in Alberta, said that some years ago he had fed considerable quantities of screenings with good results. Recently, however, he had found it impossible to secure these screenings as they were contracted for shipment to the United States.

Grain Growers' Careful Investigation

T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Ltd., said that some years ago The Grain Growers' Grain Company spent some hundreds of dollars in investigating the practicability of sending these screenings back to the country. Such was found absolutely impracticable, both on account of the excessive freight rates and the limited market which could be found in Western Canada or Eastern Canada for such screenings. The company had then considered manufacturing here, but it had been found that the foods in which these screenings could be used were

component foods and it would be necessary to import other foods to mix with them. Such was not practical on account of the distance north and the consequent high freight rate, the import duty and the limited market. United States manufacturers had an extensive market for this food in comparison with Canadian manufacturers. They were able to secure the component foods necessary to mix with the screenings at a much smaller cost and to place the finished product on the market much cheaper than Canadian manufacturers could do it.

Mr. Crerar said that an insistence on this order-in-council, by which an embargo is placed on the export of screenings, would absolutely tie up the elevators at the head of the lakes. It was necessary that the screenings be cleaned away from the elevators as they were separated. At present these are contracted for in the United States and the elevator companies have the right to order cars or charter boats and ship the screenings out direct to the buyer on the other side, billing him with them, i.e. the buyer had to become responsible for keeping the elevators clear of the screenings. His own company was absolutely willing to sell these screenings back to the western Canadian cattle feeders or to eastern cattle or poultry feeders or anyone else in Canada if they could guarantee to take these screenings away. Many of the elevators have not the facilities for making all the necessary separations in these screenings and he did not feel they should be called upon to instal special machinery for possibly a very limited time.

Experience of Interior Terminals and Railways

Dr. Robert Magill, formerly Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, now Chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors, stated that this problem of grain screenings had been bothering the grain commission for over seven years. At the time of the building of the interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, machinery had been installed for the separation of

these screenings in order to overcome the very difficulty which feeders and others were now up against. Before the facilities were established at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon for separation, it had been found it was impossible to sell more than four or five per cent. of these screenings in Canada. The condition had been little better after the installation of the machinery at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, the screenings could still not be sold. This year many cars were coming down to the head of the lakes with as much as 24 per cent. of dirt, even though the wheat is of very high grade. Dr. Magill asked if Mr. Clark proposed to put a special grain inspector at every point in Western Canada to find out if more than one per cent. of wheat seeds was loaded into the grain in every car sent forward. Was it proposed to disrupt at a serious time the whole machinery of grain marketing in Western Canada? He suggested that the provincial government might buy screenings now separated by the Dominion government elevators, separate these, sell them to the stock growers and take the loss if such occurred.

Mr. Lanigan, chief of the freight division of the C.P.R., stated that all the railways appreciated the difficulties the stock feeders were under at the present time and would like to do anything in their power to help them out. At the present time the C.P.R. had 700 cars on order for shipment of livestock to Chicago. Cattle are leaving the country in anything but a properly finished condition and he would like to help out this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The C.P.R. is the oldest operator of terminal elevators. At first when operations began at the head of the lakes it was impossible to sell screenings anywhere. Finally a contract was secured for these screenings at \$3.00 a ton provided the buyer removed them as they were made. They finally had to notify the buyer to take them away, but he said it was impossible for him to sell them and they had to be burnt under the boilers. Finally he made

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what was considered a wonderful contract at \$5.00 a ton for three years, but before this expired he had to burn the screenings again. Year after year speculative contracts have been made. They had finally made a special rate to five points in Western Canada where feeders were willing to take some of these screenings, but in five years not one other single point but these five had ever made an application for any change in the rate on screenings from the head of the lakes.

A few years ago the railway had encouraged the feeding of sheep at Fort William. A special rate down for feeders was made and also a special rate back to the slaughter houses at Winnipeg. A stop-over feeding privilege was also offered, but after two unsuccessful attempts the whole project was abandoned.

He characterized as nonsense a proposal to sell mustard seed to the pickling houses and suggested that about one carload would supply all the pickling houses in Canada for a year.

If mustard seed, which constituted a large part of the screenings, was sent to the United States as mustard seed, it would be necessary to pay a duty on it, but if sent as screenings it was not necessary. The present proposal would absolutely tie up the whole output of screenings for the sake of sending a few cars back to the prairies or to Eastern Canada, at the best but a very small percentage of the total output at the head of the lakes.

S. Staples, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, stated that he had one car of wheat this year in which there was 503 bushels of screenings mostly pigweed or 47 per cent. of the car was dirt. This dirt brought him in \$318. Some might say this was due to the poor farming methods, but he wished to make it plain that it was due to the bad weather conditions, which stopped the wheat and promoted the growth of pigweed which formed a very large percentage of this dirt. Threshers had as much right to charge for the threshing of dirt as grain, but if screens were put in for the screening of this dirt absolutely out these threshers would charge the farmer so much more for the extra work.

Mr. Dobell, speaking for the terminal elevators, said that the order-in-council had absolutely cut off the present market for screenings. There was no market in the East that would absorb any appreciable amount of these. They had tried to sell to many of the best men there but had found it impossible to do so. The Eastern men invariably expressed horror of Western weeds. A local Winnipeg mill had installed special machinery to grind screenings, but for three years they had found it impossible to sell one-fifth of the output. The first year this mill sold 200 tons and this year 84 tons. Now they have given up the whole enterprise. The Winnipeg flour mills had found it necessary to ship their screenings south or else burn them. At present the accumulation of screenings at the head of the lakes necessitated the larger elevators loading a boat every two weeks. The embargo should be taken off now before the whole grain movement is dislocated.

Great Tonnage of Screenings

J. W. Jones, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, said that from the 1915 crop the elevators at the head of the lakes owned 97,597 tons of screenings. Of these there was sold 83,781 tons. Scalpings brought the total sold up to 99,723 tons. In 1916 the total dockage was 42,174 tons, i.e. owned by the elevators. Of this 7,682 tons were returned to the farmer and 32,026 tons were sold. In addition to this there was also sold 8,437 tons of scalpings, or a total of 40,963 tons. In the two years, 1915 and 1916, the three interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and Calgary had sold 5,774 tons of screenings, 1,924 tons of chop and 856 tons of scalpings.

Answering a question by the chairman, Dr. Rutherford, in regard to feed conditions in the Maritime provinces and Ontario, Professor George Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, stated that he believed a considerable market could be developed in Ontario and further east for these screenings if a little educational work were carried on.

That was particularly true of the dairy and poultry industry.

F. C. Elford, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, said that in their experiments it was found that wild buckwheat, such as that in the screenings at Fort William, will fatten poultry for one-third of the cost of corn meal and oats. They had procured two cars which contained from one-half to one per cent. only of black weed seeds, paying \$35 a ton at Ottawa for this feed. It made gains much more cheaply than feed for which they had been accustomed to pay \$65 to \$93 per ton. If the value of this feed was properly appreciated, he was sure they could use over a thousand cars between now and May 1 in the East. There were 15,000,000 laying hens east of the Great Lakes that would eat between now and May 1, 50 pounds of grain each and unless some cheaper feed was secured a large number of these would be sold off as the farmers could not afford to feed them.

Should Preserve U.S.A. Market

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association had never realized how valuable these screenings actually were and under the conditions he wanted to see the farmers get all possible out of them. He was decidedly opposed to the closing of the market to the South and wished to see the embargo raised as soon as possible, though he had every sympathy for the stock breeders who wished to secure this feed to keep up the live-stock of the country.

H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, thought the main contention seemed to be as to whether the elevator companies or the livestock feeders should get the booty in the dockage for which the farmers should properly be paid, that is the grain shippers. He was most suspicious of the embargo. For years we had been building up a market in the United States for these screenings and that market was at present the only one we had. If the embargo is insisted on, this market must be absolutely eliminated. When shown that this was absolutely necessary it would be time enough then to consider the placing of restrictions on the export of screenings in any way.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, thought the farmer should be paid for his pigweed seeds or other screening everything it was worth. Sometimes as high as \$80 per ton was paid for mustard seed in Minneapolis. One manufacturer in that city last year had sold 13,000 tons of weed seeds. It would be impossible to secure the maximum value for these screenings unless the market to the South was kept open. The same stand was taken by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. Mr. Motherwell deplored the cutting off of the only market which was available to us at the present time for this refuse, even though he wished to do all possible to encourage the livestock industry in Western Canada.

T. A. Crerar added to his former statement that at the present time the United Grain Growers Limited was taking from 100,000 to 175,000 bushels of grain per day in their elevators at Fort William and shipping out the same quantity. All the screenings are taken out and put in one bin. They have not now a plant to separate these into two classes of most use to the farmers and it is not feasible at the present rush season to separate them so as to be of most use. He had talked at different times to a score of farmers in Ontario and had been told in every case that the dangerous weed seeds could not be taken out sufficiently well to make it safe to import the screenings to that province, at least not with the machinery now available. It would be absolutely necessary to secure special machinery for this purpose.

He suggested that Eastern farmers should form a co-operative company to buy screenings at Fort William, erect a plant for the cleaning of these on the shores of the Georgian Bay and import the necessary goods for manufacturing them into the best possible feeds. He was absolutely certain that such a company would have the first call on Canadian screenings. Something of a similar nature could be formed by those

Continued on Page 28

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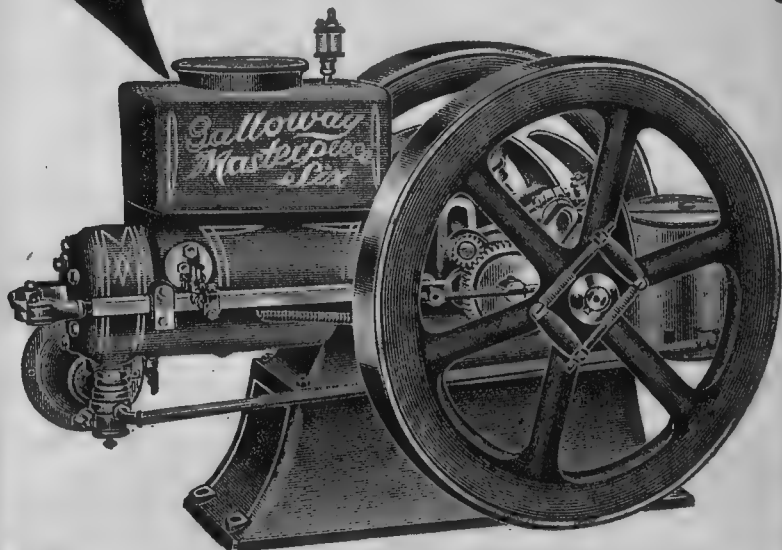
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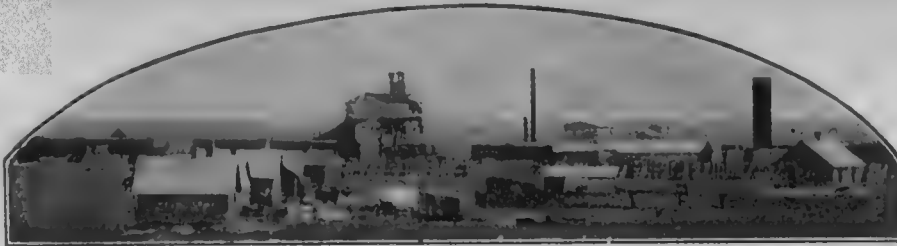
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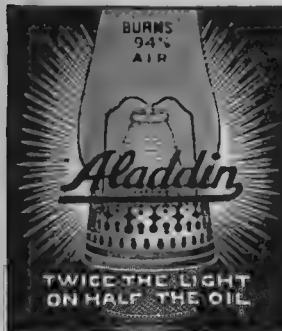
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Warming the Prairies

Continued from Page 7

The bituminous coal shown in these tables as being sold for consumption in Alberta includes coal sold to railway companies for the use of locomotives, a considerable percentage of which was probably used in other provinces. The average value per ton at the mine of all the coal produced is given in the Dominion government returns as \$2.46 in 1915 as compared with \$2.14 in 1905.

The different grades of coal as they are commonly sold in Western Canada are as follows:

Anthracite: Sold as lump, pea and egg. The slack is used in making briquettes.

Bituminous: Sold as run of mine and slack.

Lignite: Sold as lump, egg, nut and slack.

How to Store Lignite

Lignite is the coal most commonly used on the prairies. It requires care in storing, otherwise it "slacks" and most farmers prefer to take a chance on getting their coal just about the time when they require it rather than to have a large stock on hand all gone to slack. In order properly to store lignite it is necessary to keep it from the action of the sun and weather. John T. Stirling, chief inspector of Alberta mines, states that lignite coal will keep practically without any deterioration for six months if stored in a cellar or a good dark shed. The reason why the common lignite coal requires more care in storing is on account of the amount of moisture it contains. Ordinary lignite contains 16 to 18 per cent of water. The Lethbridge coal, which is the highest grade of lignite in Western Canada, contains only nine per cent, or about half the amount of water the common lignite contains. Bituminous coal has about one per cent of water and anthracite practically none.

Asked why the mines did not store coal in order to take care of the increased demand which always occurs in the coldest weather, Mr. Stirling stated that it does not pay the mines to store coal. In the first place storing means extra handling and the actual handling of the product after it is mined is a considerable part of the cost which the consumer eventually has to pay in the case of a heavy and bulky commodity like coal. Also every additional handling decreases the value of the product by breaking up the lumps and causing more slack and dust.

"There will always be people shouting for coal in January and February," declared Mr. Stirling. "If people would keep three months' stock ahead there would be no shortage. The mines cannot produce as much coal in the coldest months as in the warmer weather. The cold weather causes the mines trouble just the same as the railways—the mine cars freeze up, and altogether operation is made more difficult."

One Anthracite Mine

In Alberta there are 280 mines producing lignite, 18 producing bituminous and one producing anthracite. The bituminous fields are the Crow's Nest Pass, in southern Alberta; Canmore, west of Calgary and the following fields west or south-west of Edmonton:—Brazeau, Jasper Park, Yellow Head Pass and Mountain Park. Bituminous coal is used mainly for steam purposes and is the kind required by locomotives. All the coal found on the prairies is lignite coal and is used for domestic purposes only. The lignite fields in Alberta are as follows:—Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Magrath, Milk River, Taber, Bow Island, Medicine Hat, Aldersyde, High River, Drumheller, Big Valley, Brooks, Hanna, Lacombe, Trochu, Three Hills, Carbon, Battle River, Camrose, Tofield, Clover Bar, Edmonton, Namao, Cardiff, Wabamun, Pembina and Peace River.

The only anthracite mine in the whole of Canada is situated at Bankhead, Alberta, in what is known as the Banff field. This coal is clean and hard and is used solely for household purposes. The slack from this coal is utilized for the making of briquettes.

The increasing efficiency of Alberta mines and miners is shown by the fact

that the number of tons mined for every man employed underground increased from 692 per man in 1906 to 839 in 1916—a net increase of 147 tons per man. The production per man employed is greatest in the bituminous mines and lowest in the anthracite field. The number of tons mined annually per man employed are: Bituminous 743, lignite 525, anthracite 474. Coal cutting machinery is not yet employed very extensively. Only 1,089,726 tons of coal were mined by machinery in 1916, or less than one quarter of the total output. There were in operation in the mines of the province during 1916, eight coal cutting machines driven by electricity and 160 driven by compressed air. Electrically driven machines have a larger capacity than the compressed air machines, the eight electrically driven machines producing almost one-fourth as much as the 160 compressed air machines. The use of coal cutting machines is not confined to any particular field or class of coal. The relative production of the various mines in Alberta is as follows:

Mines producing	Number
Under 10,000 tons	231
10,000 to 50,000 tons	23
50,000 to 100,000 tons	9
100,000 to 200,000 tons	8
200,000 to 300,000 tons	6
300,000 to 400,000 tons	2

Up to three years ago a large amount of coal was mined in private mines in the province, but this has largely been stopped, since mines are all required to come under the Mines Act and to be inspected by the mines branch of the provincial government. It is estimated that at the present time not more than 1,000 tons are mined annually in the province in mines that are not supervised by the government inspectors. Here and there a few farmers dig coal on their own lands for themselves and neighbors.

Consumption per Capita

The coal consumption of the Dominion, it is estimated by the Dominion government is between four and four and a quarter tons per capita. About seven million tons are consumed annually by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This is supplied, according to 1916 returns, from the following sources:

Imported from United States	2,910,576
Mined in Alberta and sold for consumption in Western Canada	4,207,912
Mined in Saskatchewan	281,300
	7,399,788

Most of the coal landed at Fort William and Port Arthur from U.S. mines is shipped west to points on the prairies. Grain cars are utilized very largely on the return journey for hauling this coal. The following were the amounts and value of coal imported into Canada during 1916: Anthracite 533,642 tons, valued at \$3,008,489; bituminous slack 258,836 tons, value \$326,326; bituminous lump 2,118,098 tons, value \$2,759,873. From the above figures it will be seen that in 1916 practically three million tons of coal were imported into the territory lying between Fort William and the western boundary of Alberta. The actual figures were: Tons, 2,910,576; value at port of entry (estimated), \$11,915,840.

Effect of Miners' Strike

The recent strike of miners in Alberta, lasting from the first of April to the first of July and affecting practically 80 per cent of the men employed in Alberta coal mines had the effect of reducing the output in the bituminous and anthracite mines of the province for the three months by 1,024,990 tons as compared with the production of these mines for the corresponding three months in 1916. Allowing for a normal increase owing to new development, etc., the producing capacity of the mines affected was reduced by the strike to the extent of at least a million and a quarter tons.

Practically all the miners in the bituminous field were affected by the strike. The bituminous mines in the Yellowhead Pass were the only ones which kept on working. The numbers of men on strike in the different fields were as follows:

	On strike	Total employed
Bituminous field	3,275	3,142
Anthracite field	261	296
Lignite field	2,134	4,132

Total 5,660 7,570
The importance of the strike can be gathered from the fact that the mines on strike produced 3,381,000 tons of coal out of 4,648,604 tons, Alberta's total output in 1916.

Some of the British Columbia mines at Fernie and Michel were also affected, but the strike in B.C. mines has not had any appreciable effect upon the coal supply in the prairie provinces as practically the whole output goes west, being bought by the Jim Hill interests for the use of the Great Northern railroad, or being used by smelting plants on the coast. The striking miners in B.C. mines numbered 1,584.

The effect of the strike on production is plainly shown by the following figures for the bituminous and anthracite fields, which were the ones principally affected:

	Three months ending March 31 1916	1917
Bituminous	478,249	649,318
Anthracite	35,009	47,817

Total 513,258 697,135

	Three months ending June 30	
	1916	1917
Bituminous	573,173	177,579
Anthracite	36,052	11,387

Total 609,225 188,966

Lignite Production Maintained

As the following figures on the output of Alberta's lignite coal fields actually show an increase during the six months ending June 30 last as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that many small mines which would not otherwise have been operated at all, or which would not have been operated to their full extent, were operated to capacity during the strike. Had the strike not taken place, the normal increase in production in the lignite mines would of course have been much larger. Here are the figures for all grades of coal produced in Alberta during the first six months of this year as compared with the first six months of 1916:

Lignite	931,777	972,179	40,402*
Bituminous	1,051,422	826,897	224,525†
Anthracite	71,011	59,204	11,807†

Totals 2,054,210 1,858,280 195,930†

* Gain. † Decrease.

Alberta's coal production for July, August and September will show an increase over the corresponding months of last year, which increase will go towards making up the shortage. In July the increase in the bituminous and anthracite fields over July last year was about 61,000 tons.

Miners Get Big Pay

The strike, it may be recalled, arose over the readjustment of the wages schedule which had been in effect from April 1, 1915, until March 31 last. Last year trouble arose over the men's demands consequent upon the increased cost of living, whereupon the coal operators agreed to the following war bonus, which came into effect in August, 1916, and which is still being paid in addition to the regular rates of pay: 5 per cent. on all contract mining rates; 8 per cent. on all contract coke oven rates; 12½ per cent. on all day wage rates under \$2.47 per day; 10 per cent. on all day wage rates between \$2.47 and \$3.03 per day; 28 cents per day on day wage rate of \$2.47 per day; 27 cents per day on day wage rate of \$3.03 per day; 25 cents per day on all day wage rates above \$3.03 per day.

Settlement of the strike was brought about by the appointment of a director of coal mines by the Dominion government, who will order an investigation at the instance of either employees or the mine owners, not oftener than once every four months, into the cost of living, according to the findings of which wages will either be increased or decreased. Many of the miners have recently been making \$8 to \$11 per day. This was the third large general strike in the history of Alberta coal mining. In 1909 a strike occurred which affected

An Absolute Guarantee

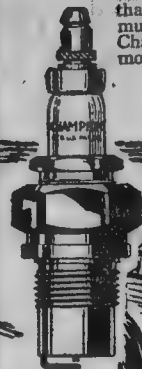
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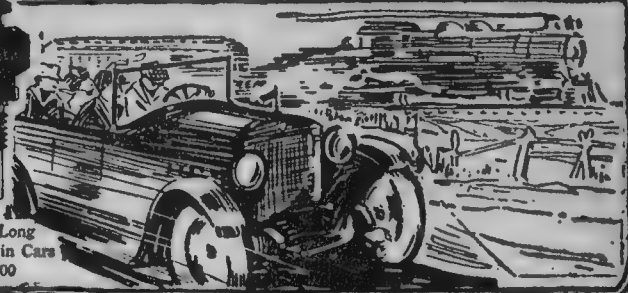
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all the larger mines for a period of three months, but the most serious occurred in 1911, lasting eight months and affecting all the larger mines in the province. The effect of this latter strike was to reduce the year's output from 3,036,757 in 1910 to 1,894,564 in 1911, while the following year production rose to practically three and a half million tons.

The total production of coal for all Canada during the first three months of the present year was 3,590,991 tons. The rate of production in Nova Scotia and British Columbia for the period was less than the rate for the same period in 1916, but greater in Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. Exports of coal during January, February and March were 501,570 tons, as compared with 737,744 tons in the corresponding three months of 1916. Canada imported during this period 3,921,824 tons as compared with 4,002,892 tons for the corresponding three months of 1916.

The total quantity of coal imported into Western Canada for the six months ending June 30, 1917, was 1,097,546 tons, as compared with 1,161,164 tons for the corresponding six months of last year—a decrease of 63,618 tons. Of the above imports 1,015,150 tons entered at the lake ports of Fort William, Port Arthur and Fort Frances. The remainder of the imports crossed the boundary at various other points in Western Canada. The decreased imports, together with the reduced production in Alberta, owing to the strike, resulted in a net decrease of 259,548 tons in the amount of coal available for Western Canada for the first six months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1916.

U.S. to Restrict Exports

Now that Western mines are in full operation again, combined with the fact that a number of mines are in operation which would not have been operating or operating to a smaller extent but for the stimulus which their business received owing to the strike it is very probable that the deficiency will be largely if not altogether made up by the time that the cold weather arrives. The shortage of coal available in Western Canada stimulated imports to a very considerable extent. According to a dispatch from Washington on September 14, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the fuel administrator for the United States, made the statement that Canada had been getting more than its share of coal reaching lake ports, to the detriment of the western States. According to an investigation which was made in consequence of complaints received by Dr. Garfield, it was found that "in the period between August 24 and September 8, out of a total of 1,755,812 tons of coal that reached the lake ports, 530,973 tons went into Canada. The statement adds that "This is far in excess of Canadian shipments by lake boats in normal times." Accordingly Dr. Garfield has requested the exports administrative board to permit no more coal to be shipped from the United States except under license restrictions, and has requested further that no licenses be granted unless they are approved by the fuel administration. "The fuel administration," said Dr. Garfield, "does not intend to cut off Canadian exports, but with this supervision it will be able to equalize the distribution of coal and see the north-west and Canada both get their fair shares."

Summing up the situation in Western Canada on the basis of the figures shown above, it would appear that there is no reason at the present time to fear a serious shortage during the coming winter. Any attempt to force exorbitant prices from the consumer, on the ground of serious shortage cannot therefore be justified. Prices will be somewhat higher owing to the increased cost of production consequent upon the increased wages being paid to miners and other factors entering into the cost of production. Farmers who have not already laid in their winter's supply will be well advised to do so at once, because, as pointed out above, no matter what the rate of production between now and freeze-up there is certain to be a shortage of coal at local points when the coldest weather arrives, as neither miners nor dealers find it pro-

fitable to carry large stocks. The remedy for the acute situation which always arises in January and February is largely in the hands of the consumer. It can be minimized if not altogether avoided by prompt action now.

Solving the Screenings Problem

Continued from Page 25

wishing to buy screenings in Western Canada. In the meantime he thought that the Dominion government elevators could best do this work.

The need of cheaper stock feed if much livestock is to be properly finished, yes, even much breeding stock saved to the country, and especially poultry, was clearly shown by J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, E. L. Richardson, W. C. Sutherland, H. S. Arkell, acting Dominion livestock commissioner and others.

Lack of similarity of understanding between the departments of agriculture and of customs at Ottawa, the first of which said screenings could be exported under license and the second that under no conditions could these be exported made it necessary to clear this up. The meeting decided to wire Ottawa, asking an immediate lifting of the embargo and appointed a committee to fully consider the best course of action. Finally the following day, at the committee meeting the minister of agriculture announced by wire that export would be permitted under license.

Findings of the Committee

The committee appointed, after consultation most of the following day, made the following unanimous recommendations:—

That screenings suitable for the purpose of Western stockmen could best be handled and made available through the medium of the government interior terminal elevators.

On behalf of the railway interests W. B. Lanigan agreed to recommend, that grain consigned to government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon for immediate cleaning and reshipment would be subject to a "stop-off" charge of \$2.00 per car; that the screenings resulting therefrom would be carried from these elevators to destinations either Fort William or West at the balance of the through rate from the point of origin when accumulated and reshipped in carlots.

That the grain so cleaned would be permitted "stop-over" for milling in transit at intermediate milling points for an additional charge of one cent per 100 pounds, and reshipment at the balance of the through rate from the point of origin.

It is expected that this will make available sufficient screenings suitable for feeding purposes to meet immediate requirements in the prairie provinces.

J. P. Jones, on behalf of the Canada Grain Commission, agreed to facilitate the movement of grain consigned to the interior elevators to point of destination, in every possible manner, as well as to separate and grind, if desired, the screenings produced in a manner satisfactory for stock feeding purposes.

This will make possible a more extended use of government interior elevators and a material saving in freight charges and handling, besides a salvage of valuable stock feeding material at central interior points. The government has made specially low rates at interior elevators for grain cleaning and handling, namely, one-half cent per bushel for unloading, cleaning and reshipping. An additional advantage to the shipper will be the obtaining of government weight certificates prior to delivery or sale at Eastern or terminal markets.

H. S. Arkell announced that the livestock branch would continue the campaign of publicity it has been pursuing as already approved by the minister regarding the value and availability of the separated screenings as a food for livestock. The department will also assist in the proper distribution.

It was decided that George Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, and J. P. Jones, of the Canada board of grain commissioners, should decide what classification should be made of elevator screenings. This will be taken in hand at once by the proper officials and a standard determined.

In case the supply of grain screenings from interior terminal elevators resulting from these arrangements, should

prove inadequate, the railways agree to extend their present tariffs from lake front terminal elevators to all western feeding points.

The standard screenings accumulated by the government terminal elevator at Port Arthur will be available for Eastern requirements. Should the supply prove inadequate, R. B. Dobell, representing the terminal elevator interests, would recommend that the terminals use their present equipment to best possible advantage to separate the screenings to standard and hold them available for Eastern shipment so far as possible without interfering with the bin space necessary for other departments of their business, and that they will take care of orders received from the Department of Agriculture for the standard screenings as determined in preference to exporting them, provided the Department of Agriculture is prepared to offer prices equivalent to what can be obtained elsewhere; also to take equal care of orders from stockmen and feeders East and West for the standard screenings in preference to exporting them, always provided that an equivalent price is tendered on an equal basis to what can be obtained in an open market.

The findings of the committee were transmitted to Ottawa immediately. The results of the conference were very satisfactory to the livestock men and will go far to clearing up this rather vexed problem.

U.F.B.C. AND FARMERS' PLATFORM

At a meeting of farmers held at Cowichan, B.C. on September 16, C. G. Palmer, president of the United Farmers of British Columbia, referring to the Farmers' Platform, stated that he did not know how far the members of the association would go in supporting it. The opinion of the central board was being secured and suggestions would be sent to the locals. He thought that the attitude of the U.F.B.C. would be to win the war first and back up the Farmers' Platform afterwards. The Platform has the backing of 65,000 farmers but the fruit, egg and milk producers in B.C. might not agree with all its details. He was not in sympathy with the Canadian Council's inability to agree with the findings of the Paris conference nor the "no war after the war" plea.

Free trade, said Mr. Palmer, left them open to attack from Germany. Reference was also made by Central Secretary Poole to the Farmers' Platform. His audience, he said, was part of the big national organization of farmers. If they did not agree with the Platform, they had to side with the capitalists, war profiteers and railway interests. Evidently free trade was the aim. If they were to have it, they must guard against German dumping. Mr. Hugh Savage of Duncan asked how they proposed to win the war. It meant national organization for war and that included the organization of farmers all endeavoring to set farming on a proper business-like basis. The prairie farmers in trying to put their house in order had devised the Farmers' Platform. The very real way in which the farmers might help to win the war was by attacking their own problems.

The question of taxation was thoroughly discussed by the members present and the suggestion was made that every local union should appoint a taxation committee. If every local would do this and report to the central it was said, then the body could approach the government or its taxation board and deal definitely with the problem.

Stewart Lyon of The Toronto Globe, who has been the Canadian press representative for the Canadian army in France for the last six months, has been succeeded by Walter A. Willison, the representative of the Toronto News in London.



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FARM MANAGEMENT

VARIATIONS IN LABOR INCOMES

The variations in the labor income of different farmers is amazing. Wherever farm surveys have been conducted some farmers have been found who are making large returns, while others are found who are losing money. Professor Warren, author of "Farm Management," found in one county in New York that out of 749 farmers, averaging \$423 labor income, 19 were conducting their business at a loss of \$200 or more and 65 were farming at an annual loss of less than \$200. Of those making gains, 364 made from \$1.00 to \$400, 200 made from \$400 to \$800 a year, 73 made from \$800 to \$1,500 and 28 made over \$1,500 annually. Of these latter three made over \$3,000, one going as high as \$9,490. It was shown that about one-half of the farmers made less than hired men's wages, one-third made about the same as hired men and one-third made more than hired men's wages.

In Nebraska similar variations were found. In 1914 508 farmers averaged \$601 labor income. In 1915 the average labor income of 515 farmers was \$667. The variations for 1914 were as follows:

Loss	No. of Farmers
\$1,500 or more	6
\$1,000 to \$1,500	9
\$500 to \$1,000	30
\$0 to \$500	74
Gain	
\$0 to \$500	145
\$500 to \$1,000	111
\$1,000 to \$1,500	65
\$1,500 to \$2,000	28
\$2,000 to \$2,500	23
\$2,500 to \$3,000	3
\$3,000 to \$3,500	9
More than \$3,500	5

This table shows that only about 12 per cent. of the farmers made more than \$1,500, nearly 25 per cent. of them farming at a loss. In every county where the farms were investigated there was a group of farmers making money, and another group was losing every year. Results show that the variations were not due to accident but to the methods followed. Practices of best farmers if they were known and followed by the poorer ones would mean that more farmers would conduct their business at a profit.

A farm survey conducted in one of the irrigated districts of Montana showed equally great variations. Of 186 farms, 60 were conducted at a loss. Eleven of these showed a minus labor income of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and two of over \$2,000. Of those showing gains 69 made less than \$1,000, 39 made from \$1,000 to \$2,000, 10 made between \$2,000 and \$3,000 and 8 made over \$3,000. Over one-third of these farmers were losing money and about two-thirds made less than \$1,000. At the same time a considerable number received very satisfactory returns. The average received by the farmers for their work and management was \$5,500 per year.

It will be noted that the variation in the labor incomes in different parts of the country was not great. In the mixed farming district in New York State the average labor income was \$423. In the corn belt of Nebraska the average annual labor income for two years was \$634. This, it must be remembered was in the more prosperous years of 1914 and 1915, the New York survey being conducted in 1907-1909. In Montana, the survey was in a district typical of the western irrigated grain growing sections and the average labor income was \$555. This was in 1914, but on account of the irrigation, the district did not suffer from the lack of moisture. The average labor income in each state was not more than a good hired man's wages.

The next article will deal with labor income as related to the size of farms.

Medical boards are now in full operation examining men to be enlisted under the military service act. Those in the first class are responding rapidly and are being graded into Classes A and B, the first of which includes men fit for first line infantry service. It is stated that only those grading "A" will be called up at present.

Our Wasteful Distribution System

Food Controller Hanna's Analysis of Situation—Difficulties of Price Control

Insurmountable barriers to the fixing of food prices and the cutting down of prices to cost are seen by Food Controller Hanna. To place his views before the public he has issued the following statement to the press:

"Unless the consumers in the cities of Canada signify their willingness to face a complete disruption of all trades, a total breakdown of real estate values, and the utter demoralization of labor conditions in the cities, the food controller cannot possibly accede to the demand made in some quarters to 'cut prices down' to 'sell food at cost,' or, as it is otherwise expressed, to 'do away with the middleman.' Such goal may be partially achieved. How much or how little can be done will be made known to the public from time to time as I find necessary. But however great may be the hardship of present food prices, however popular would be the movement to have the government sell fish or any other commodity at cost, however overburdened Canada may be with the class of people known as middlemen—radical measures cannot be promised, except upon such terms as I have just indicated.

"I must remind these Canadians who are perhaps unaware of the facts, that seven main factors may be said to govern the present prices of food.

"First—The disproportion between demand and supply, consumption and production; food cannot be cheap while there is such a growing disparity between the

number of producers and the number of consumers.

"Second—Unrestrained competition between great foreign buyers of foodstuffs in our markets.

"Third—Unequal distribution of the available supplies; surplus production in one province being unavailable for provinces in which were shortages.

"Fourth—The food speculator.

"Fifth—The greedy middleman.

"Sixth—The supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman.

"Seventh—The waster.

"The first of these is a world condition and can scarcely be affected by the efforts of one food controller in a short period of time. The second has been corrected by the creation of central buying officers for the Entente Powers. The third is being overcome by close co-operation with the railway companies. The fourth is vigilantly guarded against. The fifth is being checked as rapidly as our committees and staff can gather correct information as to the costs and devise remedies and penalties.

"The seventh we are hoping to eliminate by appeal and by education.

Would Precipitate Disaster

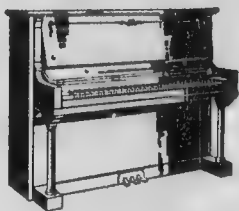
"But the sixth, the supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman, whose presence in the community is one of the most serious economic wastes of the day, whose low standards of efficiency set the standards of the whole community,

is beyond any but the widest powers of the food controller. This one of the most serious aggravations of the high price situation cannot be removed without precipitating disaster upon the whole country.

"That there have long been too many, city people and too few farmers in this Dominion is common knowledge. But it is not so well known that among our city people there are too many mere distributors, too many shippers, packers, carriers, wholesalers, retailers, advertisers, printers, salesmen, brokers, sub-brokers, deputy brokers, assistant sub-deputy brokers, and the whole army of people in the services and professions that wait upon these middlemen. I do not say that the functions of these non-producers would be done away with, but I do say that there are too many for each function, too much duplication of effort and equipment. In the city of Toronto (the last census year) there were less than thirty thousand actual producers of goods, including a large proportion of those who produced only luxuries. The balance of, say, the one hundred thousand wage earners in the city of Toronto must have either been servants, professional men or middlemen. And this inflated staff of non-producers, not only in Toronto, but in every Canadian city and town, was and still is dependent for its wages upon the movement of farm goods to the city and city goods to the farm and all the over-specialized, over-elaborated processes which a luxurious civilization imagines are necessary to its happiness.

"While the average consumer in our cities is giving vent to his resentment

Continued on Page 35



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Alaska Sable Sets.—Neckscarfs in straight animal styles. Fur both sides or silk linings. Head tails and paw trimmings. Pillow and round style muffs to match. Neckpieces \$25.00, or set complete \$60.00

Black Fox Sets.—Made from rich black lustrous skins. Stole is large shape made from two full skins with natural trimming. May be worn crossed at back or side effect on shoulders. Very attractive and practical design. Muffs plain round or fancy styles. Price of Stole is \$50.00, or set complete \$72.50

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Natural American Opposum Sets.—Stoles in new cape styles or two-skin effects lined with durable grade of grey satin. Finished with natural trimmings. Muffs in round or pillow styles. Stoles are \$16.50 or set complete \$30.00

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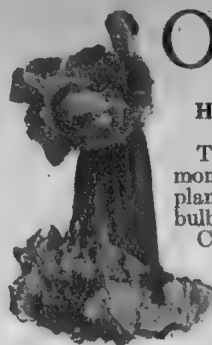
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October in the Garden

HINTS FOR THE MONTH

The first week of this month is the time to plant tulips and daffodil bulbs.

Cabbage leaves need not be wasted. They serve as excellent feed for poultry.

Thyme, sage and sweet marjoram should now be cut, tied in bundles and hung up to dry for winter use.

When storing onions it is well to remember that the bulbs keep best in racks in a cool dry place in the cellar.

This is the month to top dress the lawn. Give it a light dressing of a mixture of well decayed barnyard manure, poultry manure and soil.

While digging the potatoes is a good time to select next year's seed. Select good medium sized tubers from the best producing hills.

In this severe climate it is well to defer pruning bush fruits until spring. Dead wood may, however, be removed without injury to the bushes.

All waste vegetable tops and weeds should be cut and destroyed by burning. Otherwise they serve as excellent harboring places for insects.

The land intended for next year's garden should get a good coat of well decayed barnyard manure. The soil should then be plowed deeply, leaving the surface rough.

Before the hard frost comes dig up the parsley and put it in pots. It can then be kept in the house all winter for it serves as an ornamental plant besides coming in handy for garnishing.

The fall is the best time to make willow cuttings for next year's planting. Use well-matured wood of this season's growth. Tie in bundles of 100 and place in sand in an upright position. Keep them in the basement over winter.

The greatest injury to bush fruits is winter and spring freezing and thawing. Run the furrow down between the rows to provide surface draining. This will prevent ice forming around the roots and will assist the bushes in coming through the critical period.

STORING VEGETABLES

The best conditions of winter storage differ somewhat for the different vegetables. Beets, carrots and parsnips dry out readily. Packing in moist sand and keeping at a temperature just above freezing is an ideal condition. Onions keep best spread out in thin layers in boxes in a dry but cool atmosphere. These vegetables will keep better if dried in the sun before storing and select only those free from cuts and bruises. Squashes and pumpkins keep best where it is dry and the thermometer about 50. Cabbages keep best in a temperature just above freezing, but at the same time moist.

It is important that good ventilation be provided where the vegetables are stored. The cellar is the most common storage place. If it contains a furnace it will be too warm for most vegetables, unless a room is partitioned off so that the heat can be kept out of it.

IN THE STRAWBERRY PATCH

Strawberries are amongst the easiest to raise and the most satisfactory of the small

fruits. An experienced Manitoba horticulturist was once heard to say that he had produced more good crops of strawberries than there had been good crops of wheat in the province during the same time. In some climates they do well when set out in the fall. In the West, however, owing to the short time between the fall planting and the frost, it is best to defer planting until spring. Proper winter protection is one of the limiting factors in strawberry production. They require plenty of protection. In the late fall they should be covered with straw or old hay, preferably material that is free from weed seeds of any kind. To prevent the cover from blowing off, it may be held down by poles laid directly above the rows of strawberries.

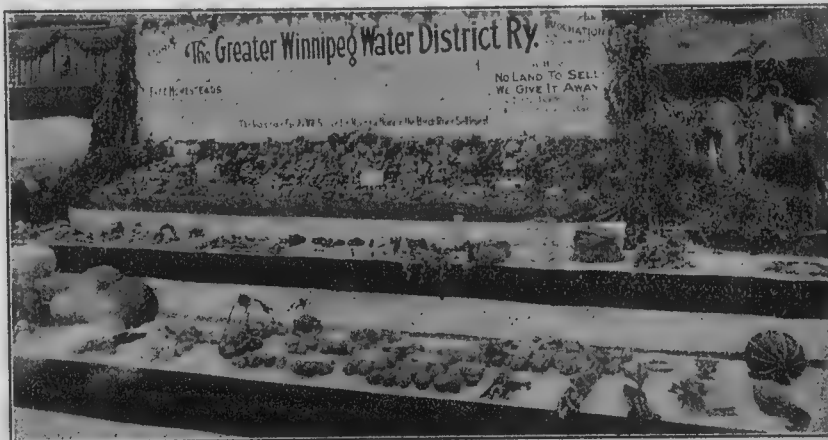
If strawberries are not already planted in the garden, it would be wise to make arrangements for planting some next spring. They may be ordered from the nurserymen during the winter. The experience at the experiment stations throughout the West seems to be that the Senator Dunlap is one of the best, if not the best, variety for this climate. The Dakota is also a splendid variety. The Bederwood, Warfield, August Luther and Haverland are other varieties that stand well up in the list of good varieties. Keep this list for reference in ordering from your nurserymen.

The first work with strawberries in the spring is to remove the mulch. This should not be done too early and it has been found advisable to leave it until late in May.

ROTATION IN THE GARDEN

A rotation of crops is as necessary in the garden as in the field and for the same reason. Onions and turnips are often liable to serious insect injury when grown more than one year on the same land. This is particularly true of turnips. There is also greater danger of the garden crops suffering from fungus diseases when they are grown year after year on the same land. As with farm crops in general, vegetable crops produce better when alternated with grass or clover crops which improve the texture of the soil and add humus. Since vegetables vary in composition the amount and kinds of plant food required varies, but in order to get the best out of the soil and produce the most desirable vegetable crop, it is necessary to rotate them. Leguminous crops like clover, peas, beans, etc., improve the land on which they grow, while most other crops exhaust the soil. Some plants excel others in their power to search for plant food or to take plant food from the soil. Some plants feed near the surface, while others take their food mostly from the lower levels. Root crop should not follow root crop or should vines follow vines for many years in succession on the same land.

In planting the garden it is best to put all the perennial plants together on one side so that they will not interfere with the rotation into which of course they cannot be worked. It is also a good plan to arrange the other crop so that those that grow best in rows of the same width will come together. A part of this plan should include a strip of clover to be broken up once in three or four years and used for vegetables in alternation with that laid out in rows which should then be seeded down for a while.



The exhibit of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway at the first Annual Garden Show in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. The vegetables were grown all along the new aqueduct now building from 100 miles North-East of Winnipeg to bring soft water to the city from Shoal Lake. The land in the Greater Winnipeg Water District is being thrown open to homesteaders.



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Farm Women's Clubs

AUXILIARY CONTEST

To the auxiliaries who are striving to win the book on Laws Governing Women and Children I should like to state that I will duplicate the offer to societies that have been organized prior to 1917. The following are the societies in the lead: Oakville 26, Little Souris 24, Stonewall 24, Bagot 24, at the latest report. Let me hear from more who would like to enter the competition.

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE,
Man. Prov. Sec'y.

STONEWALL AUXILIARY ACTIVE

Our W.G.G. Auxiliary is in a flourishing condition, the membership at present numbering 24, with prospects of several more in the near future. During the past two months we have been buying household supplies co-operatively and all are well pleased with the results obtained. So far we have only bought such supplies as sugar, flour, tea, coffee and soap. This month we will have an order for 80 crates of fresh fruit and have had an offer of 40 cents less per crate than retail price. We hope to soon extend our orders to more varied supplies, for we all belong to the class that "looketh well to the ways of her household." In addition to this we have been discussing some of the laws which seem to affect only women and children, such as child welfare, double standard of morals, white slavery, etc.

All babies will pass a thorough examination by Dr. Mary Crawford, of Winnipeg, receiving a scored certificate laid down by the Better Babies bureau of New York. Dr. Crawford will be assisted by Dr. McLeod, our municipal health officer, and Dr. M. Stewart Fraser, of the provincial board of health, who will give a talk on all subjects pertaining to child welfare.

At present we are aiming to make a success of a Better Babies contest, which will be held at our municipal fair, September 20 and 21. This is given with a view of arousing the mothers to a sense of their duties to the child before he is old enough to go to school and is in no way a beauty show. The most perfect baby will receive a \$10 war savings certificate. We hope to have our provincial president with us to present the prizes to the winners.

MRS. EMMA WIENEKE,
Stonewall W.G.G.A. Sec'y.

BETTER BABIES' CONTEST

I desire to arouse the mothers all over Manitoba to a sense of their duty and obligations to the generations of children yet unborn. The "flower of Canadian manhood" is being laid low that the weaker brothers might live in freedom and security.

To the reading public which may or may not be interested in child welfare I should like to make a few explanations in regard to the Stonewall contest. It is not at all a baby show in which size and beauty alone are considered. It is in reality a health contest and has for its aim the betterment of the physical and therefore the mental condition of the child up to the school age. While no one doubts the mother's love, yet no one who has ever made child life a special study, can doubt the benefit the mothers can derive from a movement of this kind.

Governments set aside vast appropriations for the betterment of all their assets, except the most valuable of all, babies. There has been a resentment among the women the world over at men's indifference on this subject, which has given birth to the child welfare movement, and I would call the attention of all our women grain growers to the importance of securing legislation to assist in bettering the conditions and environment of childhood. How about other agricultural societies becoming interested?

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE,
Man. Prov. Sec'y.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The busy season nearly over, plans will soon be published concerning the district conventions. Are you sending

a delegate? For the benefit of new members I might explain that an annual meeting is held in each of the 16 Grain Grower districts. The meeting generally lasts one or two days. The expense is not great. It is a splendid opportunity to meet your district director, both of the G.G.A. and women's section. The addresses and discussions are usually very good. But most important of all it gives one an insight into and knowledge of G.G.A. activities that is impossible to gain with any amount of reading.

Watch for the notices and programs of district conventions and see what can be done to send a delegate. But be sure to send a delegate to the district AND provincial convention, not the district OR provincial meeting.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

ALL ROUND PATRIOTISM

Mrs. Ella Kraft, secretary Kamsack W.G.G.A., writes: "Up to date we have handed in the following to the Red Cross. The work was done by our members, who now number 21: 13 pairs of socks, five hospital shirts, six suits pyjamas, 39 wash cloths and \$22.40 in money as the proceeds of a sale of tea, sandwiches and buttermilk at our annual picnic. We are now planning on serving a 10 cent tea and ice cream on August 11 for the benefit of the Y.M.C.A. war work."

DUNKIRK SPECIALLY BUSY

Miss Josephine Milestone, secretary Dunkirk W.S.G.G.A., reports: "Many thanks for three copies of the Year Book. I took them to our meeting and three members took them home to study and will return the next week when three others will take them and so on until all have become thoroughly acquainted with the work and greatly benefitted accordingly. Our last meeting was a very busy one, all industriously knitting, though we had some difficulty in securing yarn. The Red Cross in Regina does not supply and Moose Jaw could only let us have a small quantity which we soon finished. We put on a box social to buy and also to add to our building fund. Even then the yarn was difficult to get, Eaton's could not supply and the others were very expensive, but we finally did get some, hence the very busy meeting."

HOME NURSING DEMONSTRATION

We have been quite busy with our U.F.W.A. work this summer, but have also been sewing for the Red Cross and making quilts. We held a bazaar of articles and realized from the sale of the quilts and sewing the sum of \$76.10, which we intend to send to the Red Cross. We are planning to have a play for patriotic purposes in the near future. At our next regular meeting we are to have a nurse who has been in the neighborhood this summer give us a demonstration on home nursing, which I know will be very helpful.

MRS. J. W. GUTHRIE,
Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Sec.

SERVICE

The Women's Section of the G.G.A. not only expresses the viewpoint of the organized farm women, it also brings them directly into contact with other agencies. Our local secretaries will shortly receive periodical bulletins from the Military Hospitals Commission, showing what has to be done and is being done to restore our disabled soldiers and equip them for positions of usefulness and independence. I trust our members will give this subject the same thorough attention that has been devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work.

Do we realize how necessary it is to maintain an intelligent interest in the future of the returned soldier? If your secretary does not receive the bulletins write to the Commission at 22 Victoria street, Ottawa.

The fraternal side of our W.G.G.A. work occupies a good deal of the time



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When
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These apples are grown in the famous Okanagan Valley, where long, bright sunshiny days make big red and yellow apples. Tasty pie crusts are better when "O.K." Apples are used. For pies, use these varieties: Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg, Spy, Wagoner, Winesap, Winter Banna and Yellow Newtown.

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1917-18 Edition—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft down bed and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU, \$10.00

The set throughout is lined with black corded silk poplin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.

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What Did Little Mary Plant?



What vegetables do these pictures represent?

NO MONEY REQUIRED TO ENTER

YOU do not have to pay a cent, or buy anything, to enter this interesting contest, and to qualify for one of the Big Prizes. All you have to do is send in your answers. Then you will be promptly told how correctly you have solved the pictures and whether you have qualified for an opportunity to win the Big Prizes (full list on request). Also you will receive post free a copy of "RURAL CANADA for Women," the new magazine for women, and will be asked to show your copy to some of your rural friends or neighbors, to make them acquainted with it and interested in it.

The Prizes will be awarded to the duly qualified contestants whose entries have the greatest number of correct or nearly correct, names, which are considered by the judges to be the nearest and best written (proper spelling, punctuation, etc.).

The Competition is open to all persons over 10 years of age—men and women, boys and girls. All members of a family or household may compete, but not more than one prize will be awarded any family or household.

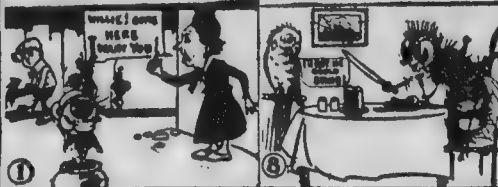
Go send along your entry, and try for one of the 50 Big Prizes. YOU may win the \$750 car or the piano, or the pony.



2nd Prize Value \$350

The Contest Editor, RURAL CANADA

TELL US AND
Win a Motor Car, Piano, Pony Bicycle, Phonograph Range, Watch, Sewing Machine Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.



Little Mary did National Service Work this year—had her own garden. What did she plant in it? The pictures tell you! Put your wits to work, and make out the secrets of the pictures! Those who send us correct or near correct, answers qualify for these

BIG PRIZES

- 1st prize—1918 Chevrolet Touring Car, completely equipped—Electric self-starter, electric lights, speedometer, etc.; value **\$750**
- 2nd prize—Sweet-toned Etnia Piano; value **\$350**
- 3rd prize—Lovable Shetland Pony and Cart; value **\$100**
- 4th prize—Gilson Gas Engine (or cash)
- 5th prize—Famous Clare Bros. High Oven Range (or cash)
- 6th prize—Singer Sewing Machine (or cash)
- 7th prize—Standard Cream Separator
- 8th prize—Hoosier Beauty Kitchen Cabinet (or cash)
- 9th prize—High Grade Bicycle (or cash)

And 41 other desirable prizes, including Waltham Watches, 1500 Washing Machine, Roger's Silverplate, Cedar Chest, Phonograph, Sporting Rifle, Gold Brooches and Signet Rings, Kodak, etc., etc. (Cash may be chosen, if preferred).

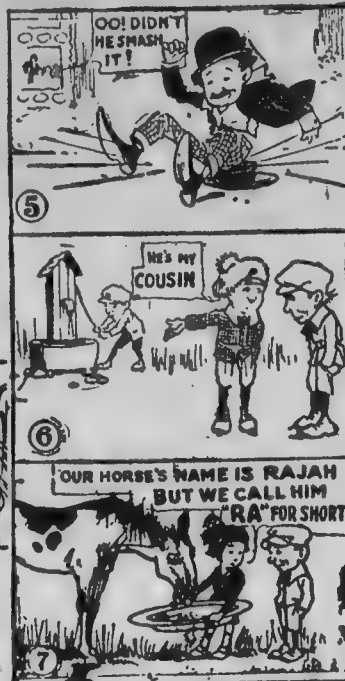


MAKE this interesting Contest your entertainment for these autumn evenings. Let all the family try to solve the pictures. Remember that every qualifying contestant gets a fine reward, or cash; and stands a chance to win, in addition, one of the fine Big Prizes—perhaps the Chevrolet Touring Car. Send your entry now—get in first!

Big Complete Prize List Sent Free.

Address Solutions to

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What vegetables do these pictures represent?

YOU WILL BE PAID A REWARD OR CASH

EVERY qualified contestant will receive surely a valuable reward, or cash, as may be preferred (send for list) for introducing the new magazine, Rural Canada for Women, to some of your friends and neighbors. These rewards, or cash, are in addition to the Big Prizes which may be won.

So begin right now to solve the puzzling pictures. Tell us what Little Mary planted in her garden.

To help you get right started, picture No. 1 is Cauliflower (Call-eye-flower); and picture No. 2 is Beets (Bee Rats). So you see how to study the pictures. Can you get them all right? Try!

RULES

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Put your answers on one sheet of paper, with your full name and address (stating Mr. or Mrs. or Miss), in the upper right-hand corner. Anything other than this must be written on a separate sheet. Remember only those over 10 years may compete.
3. Qualified entries will be judged by a committee of three outside judges whose decisions will be accepted as final.
4. Contest closes December 27, 1917, immediately after which date the judges will award the prizes.



3rd Prize Value \$100

of our executive. It is time well spent, as the following letter shows:

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I want to send you a line, telling you how much we appreciated having Mrs. Haight with us at the Western Student Y.W.C.A. conference at Lumsden Beach. I think it was very worth while having her give these girls, who will likely be the leaders of Western life in a few years a vision of the possibilities in bettering community life. I would be glad if you would express to the women's section of the G.G.A. our appreciation of Mrs. Haight, and we hope they may be represented again at some of our future conferences. You might be interested in knowing that there were representatives of all the Western universities and colleges, with one exception, in which we have associations, and that the girls were a most representative group.

VELMA M. HAMILL,

National Student Sec'y Y.W.C.A.
Toronto, Sept. 6

V. McN.

FOOD CONTROL

The following recommendations are the result of two meetings of the Saskatchewan committee on food control on which our G.G.A. is represented by Mr. J. B. Musselman and Mrs. John McNaughtan:

"Whereas, in the interests of food conservation, all profiteering on staple foods should cease, and whereas, powerful interests, associations and combines are artificially inflating prices on certain of such commodities, therefore be it resolved that this committee recommend to the Dominion food controller the following, to apply for the period of the war:

(a) That the price of flour at the mill be fixed.

(b) That the price of wheat be definitely fixed for the whole of the present year's crop with such increase periodically as will cover the established storage charges, together with interest.

(c) That a standard weight of loaf of bread be set for Canada and that the price of bread be regulated.

(d) That whereas in the three prairie provinces fruit is not produced, and whereas the price of imported fruit is almost prohibitive by the exploitation of large food distributing interests so that factory canned fruits constitute a more economical supply, therefore we believe that no prohibition of the sale and use of canned fruits should apply to the province of Saskatchewan.

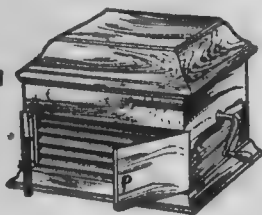
(e) Whereas there is no surplus of vegetables produced in Saskatchewan, large quantities being constantly imported for the use of our towns and cities; therefore we consider that the order prohibiting the sale of canned vegetables should be abrogated so far as this province is concerned.

(f) Whereas the order restricting the consumption of certain foods is being taken advantage of in order to unduly advance the prices of those foods required for substitution; therefore we consider it highly imperative that full investigation be made forthwith into the cause resulting in the present undue inflation of food prices.

(g) We believe that conservation of food could be materially assisted by free lectures by competent persons delivered in urban centres giving instructions for the proper preparation and preservation of foods and particularly the production and canning of vegetables.

(h) This committee greatly deprecates the continued wasteful consumption of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, a wastage doubly unreasonable because much of the liquor is intended for consumption many years hence and also because this wastage tends to alienate the loyal support of many of our citizens of the various measures employed for food conservation. We therefore urge that all use of grains, sugar and other food in the manufacture of such liquor for beverage purposes be prohibited forthwith.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.



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with any other sound-reproducing machine on the market and then render your verdict. The Phonola is a superior instrument—Canadian made—plays all disc records—and is priced at from

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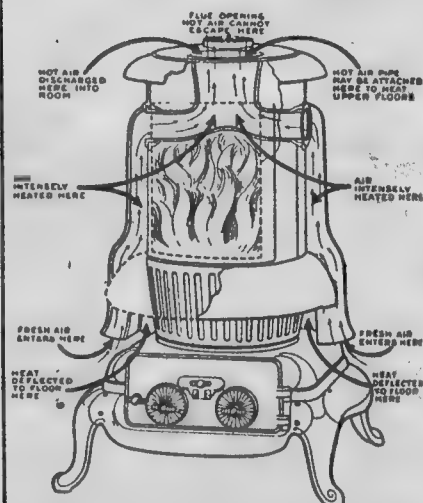
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The Stove with a
LITTLE FURNACE in it.



The Estate Hot Storm—not a stove—not a furnace—but a combination of the best features of both, two heating systems in one, that costs very little more than any ordinary heating stove to buy, no more to install, and much less to operate. Guaranteed to keep fire 50 hours on one charge of ANY kind of coal. It is not necessary, not even advisable, to use expensive fuel in the Estate Hot Storm. It will burn any kind of coal satisfactorily—hard coal, soft coal, lignite, even slack. And so perfect is the air regulation and fire control that we Guarantee the Estate Hot Storm to keep fire for 50 hours on one charge of any kind of coal.

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Merrick-Anderson Co. Limited, Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE BLUE CROSS

To those who pause to think what war means to the horses, the Blue Cross Fund will specially appeal. Very few people are aware that the Blue Cross was established in 1912 and is not a new venture inspired by the present war. Its object is to give aid to war horses at any time in any part of the world. It is really the foundation of an international organization for army horses on the same lines as the Red Cross.

A surgeon's report shows that numerous horses have had bullets and pieces of shrapnel successfully extracted, cuts and sores treated and wounds healed by the most humane and scientific methods. We know the facts of previous wars, of horses with gaping, uncared-for wounds, until overcome with exhaustion, they sank to a slow death. Does not such work as this render the Blue Cross worthy of support? There could be no better appeal for this work than is found in a letter written by an officer at the front to a friend in London. He says, "There is a fund called the Blue Cross, which is well worth your while to send a bob to, as every little helps. It is for the benefit of the sick and wounded horses. The poor dumb brutes suffer a lot in war time, and if you tell all your friends to send a little, you can assure them that they are doing good to those who cannot speak for themselves."

All boys and girls who wish to help the wounded horses may send their contributions to me in care of The Guide, and I will forward them to the treasurer, or you may send them direct to Mrs. Lewis, Women's Exchange, 272 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. All money sent to me to be forwarded to Mrs. Lewis will be acknowledged in The Guide. As soon as you send a contribution you will receive a membership pin, which is a button with a blue cross on a white ground, and the inscription, "The Blue Cross, Help Our Wounded Horses." To wear this pin shows that you have done something to help the wounded horses.

I want to remind you of the contest in poetry writing. Already I have a few poems and they are excellent. But I want a great many more before I decide who shall get the prizes. You may write your story in poetry about anything at all, and be sure you send it to me in time. Several stories of "My Happiest Day" came in after the judging of stories was completed.

DIXIE PATTON.

THEIR HAPPIEST DAY

The sun was sinking slowly in the west as two boys were walking their homeward path. They were engrossed in a very deep conversation. The question was, how should they spend their holiday which was to be on the morrow. Their names were Eugene and Arnold Lambert. Eugene was a lad of 17 and Arnold two years younger. They had been working in a factory in the neighboring city and had for their attentiveness to their labor been given a holiday. They were at a loss to decide how to spend it. At last they decided to spend it in the woods which were a few miles off.

They were up bright and early the next morning. Mrs. Lambert, their mother, and their sister Sylvie, aged 13, prepared an appetizing lunch for them to take along. They decided to go on horseback and strap the lunch around one of their waists. So when their horses were bridled and saddled, they said good-bye and started off.

After riding several miles they came to the edge of the woods. They then rode on to a very dense part and there they decided to tether their horses. The two boys then took their rifles, each went a different direction, and both were determined to find something.

Eugene had not gone a very great distance when he heard the drumming of what he supposed to be a partridge. He got down on his knees and crept towards the place from where the sound came. Then he looked up. He was right. There on a great hollow log, not far from him, a large male partridge was loudly drumming. His beautiful ruff was spread out like a fan and the lovely bronze feathers were glistening in the sun. Eugene's gaze never left the bird.

"If I could only get him," he whispered under his breath. He determined to try at least. He raised a trifle, aimed, shot, and the partridge being shot by the discharge of Eugene's rifle, fluttered to the ground. The boy sprang forward and picked it up. He saw it was quite dead so he took it by the feet and carried it to the place where they had left their horses. Arnold was already there and when he saw the bird he admired it immensely.

"But see what I found," he said and turned to where they had left their coats. His was wrapped up like a bundle and when he had it unwrapped he held up a tiny grey rabbit he had hidden in his coat.

"Isn't it cute?" he said, "I found it sitting by a little bush. It seemed to be deserted, so I thought I would take it home with me."

"If we feed and take care of it right, we can make a fine pet of it," said Eugene.

The boys were both getting hungry, so they spread out the lunch and ate with a hearty appetite. They spent the rest of the day in shooting squirrels and wandering around through the trees and bushes.

Towards evening they decided to go home. When they arrived home it was quite dark, but nobody had yet gone to bed. They put their horses in the stable, took the bridles and saddles off them, fed them, and then went to the house. They were at once obliged to show what they had got. The smaller children, Genevra and Eunice, were quite delighted with the little rabbit. Mr. Lambert thought both boys had got nice prizes, but he liked the partridge in particular, saying, "It will be nice mounted."

"Well," said Arnold, as he went to bed that night, "I believe this has been my happiest day."

"Mine too," agreed Eugene.

And now if you were to visit at Arnold and Eugene's home and peep into the sitting room you would see, sitting upon a perch, a lovely mounted partridge with its now fixed glass eyes and its beautiful ruff glistening in the sunlight.

If you would also go around to the garden you would see a rabbit cage with a large grey rabbit creeping softly about, leaving remnants of cabbage leaves and carrots.

WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH,

Sask. Age 13.

A TRIP TO TOWN

One day in the early part of August, my mother, father, brother and I went to Calgary. In the morning we went out to the park. I saw small statues and one large one of a man on horseback. It was made of bronze. There were morning glories, four o'clocks, pansies and a great many other flowers besides. There were plants too.

When we got back we did our trading. At one o'clock the stores closed. Then we went out to Sarcee camp to see the soldiers. We went on a street car. We saw the soldiers march. We saw the soldiers learning to shoot and heard them playing in the band. In front of the soldiers' tents there were stones painted white. After a while we came back to town.

Father and I went to a picture show. At the picture show I saw a man that went into a grocery store. The clerk didn't want him in there so he chased him out, then threw a can of beans at him. The man took the beans home. He poured them out into a pie plate, held it up to the lamp to get warm, while doing this he burned his fingers and dropped the pie plate. He dropped the beans on a napkin, then started to eat them. When about half finished some one knocked at the door. When he opened the door he saw a man and began to talk. While they were talking, a cat came in and began to eat the beans, pretty soon one man saw the cat eating beans. The visitor went away and the man took the cat by the neck and shook the beans out of the cat. Then we went home. When we got home I was very tired. I hope to see my story in print this time.

BERTHA M. NEWTON,

Alta. Age 10.

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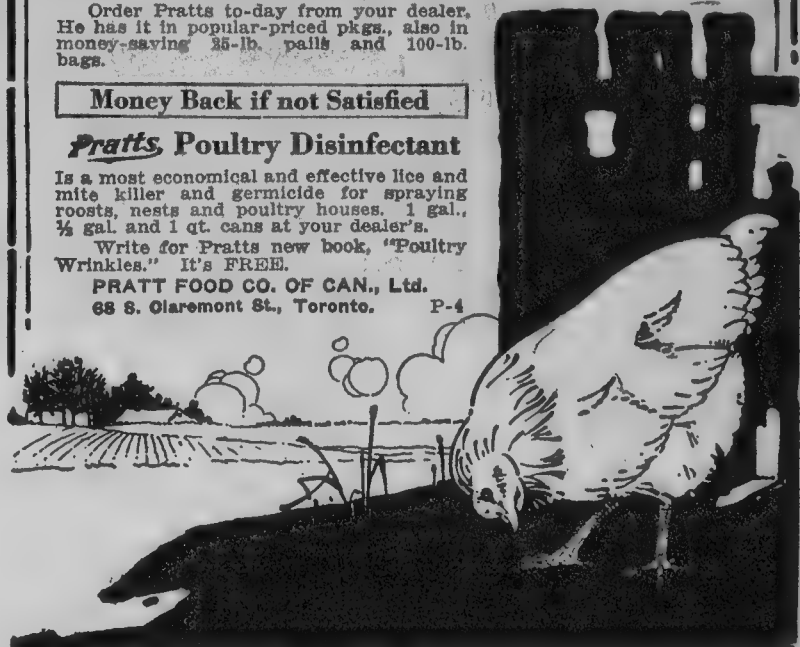
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The School Lunch

The school lunch is somewhat of a problem, although I will admit in many of our homes it is not the problem it should be. Anything that comes to hand and that the child does not object to too strenuously is put in the lunch box, regardless of its food value or its digestibility. At the rural school I attended a large number of the children brought their lunches. I have often seen the children with fried sausage and mince pie as the main part of their mid-day meal, or pickles and bread and rich cake for dessert. Now that is criminal. The children may survive and usually do, but their mental and physical development is surely arrested. One need not go to any great amount of work to prepare a nutritious and easily digested luncheon, the simplest foods are the best and they can be served in endless ways that are very attractive.

Because the child is growing he needs large quantities of body building food. The foods rich in these necessary elements are eggs, milk, meat, peas, beans, lentils and nuts. Children are more active than grown persons and may need more energy producing foods than an adult. They get these in the fats, sugars and starches contained in potatoes, corn, cereals, rice, macaroni, tapioca, molasses and syrup. Fats are furnished in butter, olive oil, suet, cream, lard, bacon fat, meats and nuts. Then the child needs lime for the building of bone and teeth. These are taken in the form of milk, eggs, peas, beans, nuts, fruits and some vegetables, oatmeal, unpolished rice and whole wheat flour. So in preparing the lunch we should keep this in mind and try to have at least one article from each list.

Experiments show that wherever warm food has been added to the cold lunch at school the results have been good. Greater interest in school work, higher scholarship, better health and less need of discipline have resulted. The day is coming when the smallest rural school will have a simple equipment that will enable the teachers and pupils to make at least one hot dish and do away with the forsaken look a cold lunch usually has. The first essential is an oil stove or heater of some kind; in some cases the top of the stove used for heating may be utilized. If one has an oil stove there is a small portable oven costing about \$1.25 that may be used on one of the burners and greatly increases the possibilities for variety. A kettle, saucepan, can opener, potato masher, egg beater, measuring cup, dish pan and some knives, forks and spoons will do to start with. If the community cannot provide these, the money may be raised by giving some simple entertainment or perhaps each of the children would bring one article. It is worth trying anyway. A table is not necessary, but very convenient, and the boys in the school might construct one out of packing boxes. Have the top removable and it may be stood against the wall when not in use.

As to the material for making the various dishes, most of the people in rural sections have plenty of butter, eggs and milk and will gladly provide them in turn. These with potatoes, corn, tomatoes and cocoa will furnish a good variety. Many teachers complain that they have not the time to bother with a hot dish for lunch. Ask the older girls to help shoulder the responsibility and the boys to see that there is an abundance of wood and water. Most of the dishes may be prepared in a few minutes.

One of the essentials of the well ordered cold lunch is a suitable lunch box; it should be sanitary, well ventilated and compact. A paper bag may be used and discarded. A tin pail with some holes punched in it for ventilation is a very good container, and there is a collapsible tin lunch box that is easily washed and carried. If the box is not ventilated there is apt to be a mingling of odors and moist food becomes soggy.

Sandwiches

Sandwiches often form the main part of the lunch; here are some suggestions for fillings:

Ham, chicken or veal, minced fine, seasoned, and mixed with cream or salad dressing. Hard cooked eggs may be added.

Cottage cheese, plain or mixed with nuts.

Raisins, nuts, dates and figs, ground and mixed with fruit juice.

Sardines, salmon, etc., boned, seasoned with paprika and lemon juice or mixed with salad dressing.

Hard cooked eggs, chopped, mixed with grated cheese, butter and vinegar. Use with rye bread.

Salted peanuts, ground fine and mixed with cream or salad dressing.

Dates ground and rubbed to a paste with orange juice. Good served with cocoa.

Thin slices of tender meat, veal, beef, chicken, etc.

Egg Sandwiches

Boil three fresh eggs for 15 minutes. When cold, remove the shells and mix the yolks and whites together in a bowl with one tablespoonful of butter until quite smooth. Then add salt, pepper and a little paprika. Spread the mixture on thinly cut bread and butter, press well and trim them. Cut into neat pieces.

Baked Bean Sandwiches

Mash the beans a little and mix with a salad dressing. Spread between buttered slices of bread and pour over the beans a little mushroom catsup or onion juice.

Fig Paste for Sandwiches

Three-quarters of a pound of figs cut into small pieces, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of seeded raisins, a cupful of water and the juice of half a lemon. Stew on the back of the stove until very soft, remove and add a dessertspoonful of vanilla. Then put all through the meat-grinder, and to clear the grinder use two or three crackers. If desired the cracker-dust may be stirred into the paste. It is then ready to use and will keep almost indefinitely. This is delicious between thin, delicate crackers or thin slices of brown bread. It may be put on very thin slices of bread and butter in layers and cut down like cake.

Club Sandwiches

Arrange on slices of bread (toasted or untoasted), thin slices of cooked bacon; cover with slices of roast chicken and cover chicken with salad dressing. Place a slice of bread on top.

Stuffed Eggs

Cut hard-cooked eggs in halves, lengthwise or crosswise; remove yolks and season with salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard to suit taste. Add butter to make mixture of smooth consistency. Refill whites, wrap halves or whole eggs in wax paper. Stuffed eggs are very good without vinegar and mustard. Add a little butter instead and season with pepper and salt.

Fruits and Desserts

Fresh and canned fruits have an important place in the school lunch and should be used whenever possible. The dessert may supply the sweet which is so attractive to the child. It may be a piece of plain cake, a frosted cookie, dried fruit such as dates or figs, a few pieces of candy, or some sweet chocolate. Again, a dessert, such as rice pudding, caramel custard, or tapioca cream, may furnish the main part of the meal.

Hot Dishes

If the food from home can be supplemented with one hot dish so much the better. The following are suggestions for this addition to the menu. They are not expensive and are easily and quickly prepared.

Cream of Potato Soup

4 cups milk.
1 slice onion.
1½ cups mashed potatoes.

3 tablespoons butter.
3 tablespoons flour.
1½ teaspoons salt.
Pepper.

Scald milk with onion in it, remove onion, and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt butter, add flour and gradually pour on milk. Season and serve. A little celery salt very much improves the flavor. I dry the celery leaves in the fall and use those instead.

Coddled or Scrambled Eggs

6 eggs.
¼ cup of milk.

3 tablespoons butter.
Salt and pepper to taste.

Beat eggs in top of double boiler until light; add milk and other ingredients and stir over boiling water until mixture thickens.

Cream of Tomato Soup

1½ cups tomatoes.
½ teaspoon soda.
Salt and pepper.

3 tablespoons butter.
2½ tablespoons flour.
3 cups milk.

Steam tomatoes until soft enough to strain juice; strain, add soda and allow



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gases to pass off. This prevents the acid of the tomato curdling the milk. Scald the milk, melt the butter, add the flour and pour on gradually the scalded milk. Pour the tomatoes into the milk slowly, season to taste and serve.

Cocoa

3 level tablespoons cocoa. 4 level tablespoons sugar.
1 cup boiling water. 3 cups scalded milk.
Scald milk in double boiler. Put sugar and cocoa in a saucepan and slowly pour on the hot water, stirring constantly; boil five minutes; add to scalded milk. Serve in heated cups.

Note—If beaten with Dover egg beater, the cocoa becomes foamy and the formation of skin on top is prevented. A pinch of salt greatly improves the flavor of cocoa.

Cream Toast

4 level tablespoons butter. 4 cups milk.
4 level tablespoons flour. 1 teaspoon salt.
6 slices toast.

Melt butter, add flour and salt; then add milk gradually, stirring constantly until smooth and starch is thoroughly cooked. Serve on toast.

Creamed Potatoes

or 3 potatoes (medium sized, cut into cubes). 2 cups milk.
3 tablespoons butter. Salt and pepper.

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, add hot milk and cook until the milk is nearly absorbed. Add butter and seasoning, cook and serve hot.

The Country Cook.

Our Wasteful Distribution System

Continued from Page 29

against the middlemen in general, and against the big middlemen (the packing and distributing corporations for example) in particular, he overlooks two vital facts.

Two Vital Facts

"First, that he himself is probably a middleman of the least essential and least efficient sort and dependent for his living upon the continuance of effete economic conditions, and, second, that any government regulations tending by radical means to reduce the middleman's 'spread' or margin of profit tends to wipe out the unnecessary and inefficient middleman and to make still richer the big middleman and his corporations. I do not say this is just, I only point out that it is true and that so long as it is true the food controller cannot 'cut prices,' or 'wipe out the middleman,' or 'sell goods at cost.'

"The food controller knows, for example, that cod steaks can be sold at a profit by certain, large retail organizations in Toronto at 14 cents a pound. It would seem to be in the immediate interests of the Toronto householder to direct that 14 cents be the maximum retail price for cod steaks in Toronto. But indirectly such an order would ruin the very man it aimed to benefit. For such legislation, directed against one class of trade, could not consistently be denied against other classes of trade. It would force out of the business not only the ordinary dealers in cod steaks, but, to be consistent—all small fish dealers. The small milk dealer must then be asked to operate on as small a 'spread' as the large milk concerns—a thing he cannot do owing to his smaller volume of turnover. The ordinary butcher would then have to give way to the department store butcher, the modest bakery to the large bread factory, and the little grocery to the big one.

"There has not been and there will not be an instant's hesitation to bring to bear all the powers of the food controller against any producer or middleman whom we find in our present investigations to be making an undue charge for his services—an unfair 'spread.'

Would Effect Confusion

"Unquestionably, as I said before, there are too many middlemen. Without a doubt, by fixing maximum prices so that only the big concerns could operate, we could force thousands of middlemen out of their offices and stores, and theoretically, into factories and onto farms. But such transformations could not be quickly effected without appalling confusion. Shops and offices would be idle. The men who depend for their income on renting shops or selling goods to retailers, or delivering goods or collecting bills, armies of people who wait on these

in turn would be deprived of their revenue. Rents and taxes would go unpaid. The value of real estate would collapse. The credit structure of the whole community would be violently shaken. A wasteful way of living might thus be corrected—but at what a price?

"The first duty of the food controller, let me remind you, is not to cut prices, eliminate middlemen, 'sell goods at cost,' or correct in a day economic evils, which unthrifty and luxurious use has allowed, even encouraged to grow up, but to protect Canada, the Canadian troops, and our share of the wall of the empire against disaster through famine. I—I use the word without exaggeration, I can do this only by decreasing consumption and as far as possible increasing production. Against the other price-raising factors, against competitive buying by foreign governments, against unequal distribution of resources, against speculators, greedy middlemen and wasters, the public will be vigilantly protected. But with wages better than ever and unemployment unknown, with the purchasing power of a dollar in the food market very little lower than its purchasing power in the labor market, the middle and well-to-do classes of Canadians still buying luxuries, really cheap food, would for the present be a disastrous invitation to these classes—the really poor need no exhortation from me to economize—to squander our scant provisions and defeat the very object for which the food controller was appointed.

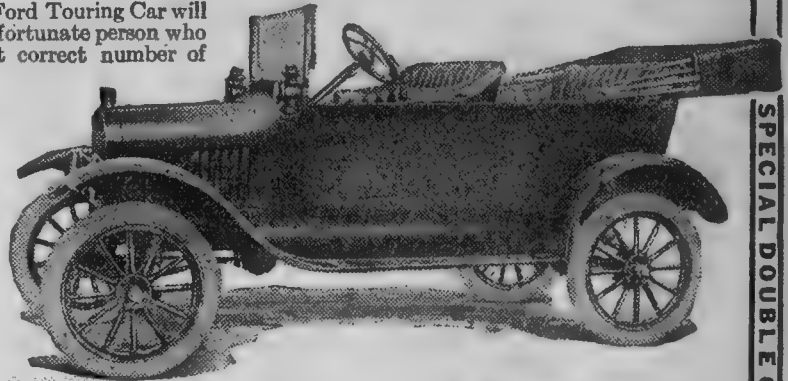
"Let those who see only their own immediate interests, in the price of, say, eggs, those who find their motors a burden, or their margin for amusements interfered with owing to the price of butter, those who seek public favor by crying out against middlemen, those, who, by the way, decline to co-operate with the food controller because he cannot lend his office for the promotions of this or that propaganda, study for a moment the complexity of connection and cross-connection in the economic fabric. Let them observe not just the first, but the second and third effects of the legislation they ask. It may be said by the hasty that the food controller is defending the big interests or that he condones a condition in society which, at the same time, he blames for causing high prices. But it is not so necessary that he should be proven free of prejudice and disinterested-

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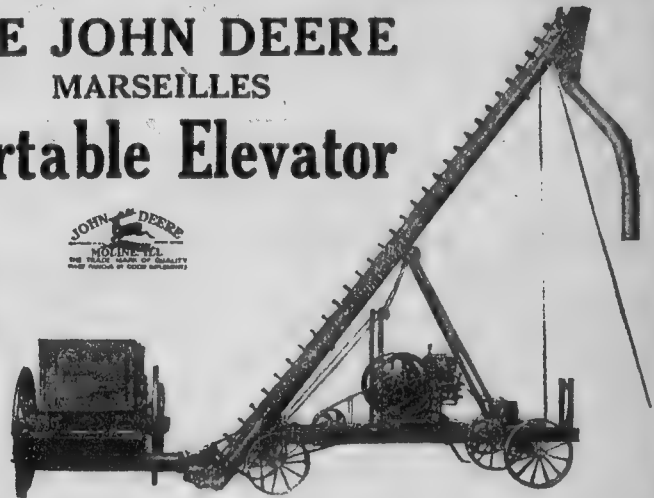
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OATS WANTED

FOR THE NORTH SHORE and EASTERN DEMAND

Car lots purchased on sample or grade. Car lots sold on commission, sample and grade. **Drop a Card asking for our letter on Oats.** If you have Oats to sell we deal direct and can show you a profit.

Bole Grain Company

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

ness as it is important for Canadians to realize the truth of their condition. The thoughtful, the public spirited, and the just minded men and women who constitute the great bulk of our country's population will be quick to understand me when I say that the food controller will be among the first to welcome any reduction of the cost of our middleman system, if and when the Canadian people show that they understand the price and are ready to pay it—to accept, temporarily, ruin to every city and town in the country."

NEW RYE FLOUR MILLS

A new rye flour mill is now in course of erection close to the C.P.R. tracks, Winnipeg. Its capacity will be about 100 barrels per day and it should begin business about November 15. The company will be known as the B.B. Rye Flour Mills, Limited, with a capital of \$40,000. Eight or ten men will likely be employed.

There has always been considerable demand for this flour in Western Canada, but it has been entirely from the foreign element, mostly Germans and Galicians, as it was customary in their home country to use rye flour. Mr. Brundrit, who will be in charge of the new mill, says that much more rye flour would be used in Canada, if the people appreciated its palatability and food value. It takes about six bushels or a little more of rye to make a barrel of

flour. It is worth about \$11 per barrel now in Minneapolis, the duty is 50 cents per barrel, plus 7½ per cent War Tax, which makes its fully equal to and more than the price of wheat flour. Often a considerable percentage of wheat is mixed with the rye when making rye flour. Rye flour dough does not rise as well as that from wheat flour.

This will establish in Winnipeg, at an early date a market for a good deal of the rye now being grown in various parts of the West. Rye is now worth around \$1.80 per bushel at Winnipeg. It is a very sure crop, especially useful in destroying bad weeds, such as Sow Thistle or Canada Thistle and furnishes at the same time a large amount of pasture. With a market assured the growing of rye should be much increased in Western Canada in the near future. Heretofore we have had to ship all our rye to Duluth or Minneapolis.

It was announced on September 30 that the strike of G.N.W. Telegraph operators who had been out for one week had ended and that the striking operators had secured their demands. The strike was occasioned by the refusal of the company to grant its employees the awards that had been recommended by the conciliatory board of the department of labor. It is rumored that government activity has had much to do in persuading the company to meet the demands of the striking employees.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, October 1, 1917)

There is nothing to report in regard to the wheat market except very small changes in the prices of grades other than one, two and three Northern. Receipts are steadily increasing, and on Saturday there were over 1,300 cars of wheat inspected. Over 1,200 cars were contract grades. It is expected that the Board of Grain Supervisors will announce soon whether prices are to be fixed for the lower grades.

The oats market was a little stronger during the early part of the week, but cash oats and October futures weakened under heavy offerings. Some holders of large quantities of cash oats sold their stocks, for which the demand was poor, and caused considerable decline in prices. American markets held firmer, with some bullish reports on crop damage to corn.

Barley offerings increased quite heavily and prices declined from two to three cents.

The flax trade has been slow, with light offerings and prices fluctuating mostly in sympathy with American markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	25	26	27	28	29	1	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 68	67	67	66	66	66	68	68	53
Dec. 67	66	63	63	65	63	67	67	51
Flax—								
Oct. 326	326	328	323	320	313	326	326	223
Dec. 325	324	325	323	318	306	324	324	222

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Last Year
Fort William, October 1, 1917—		
1 hard	273,499.00	53,873.20
1 Nor.	3,846,106.50	937,691.20
2 Nor.	420,170.00	712,256.30
3 Nor.	180,395.30	495,845.30
No. 4	124,448.10	373,335.50
Others	578,026.00	1,884,893.30
This week	5,422,626.10	4,457,896.00
Last week	3,077,197.20	3,731,270.20
Increase	2,345,428.50	726,625.40

	This Week	Last Week
Oats		
1 C.W.	13,171.26	46,391.06
2 C.W.	1,245,106.50	793,863.30
3 C.W.	359,228.31	272,633.07
Ex. 1 fd.	543,294.09	39,604.27
Others	539,151.74	530,779.21
This week	2,699,848.03	1,683,272.23
Last week	2,863,872.23	2,554,788.08
Decrease	164,024.20	871,515.19

This week	523,581.26	This week	249,014.21
Last week	297,099.26	Last week	276,366.28
Increase	226,482.00	Decrease	27,352.07

SHIPMENTS			
1917—Lake		1916—Lake	
Wheat	1,802,606.50	2,080,980.20	
Oats	94,994.12	1,357,958.02	
Barley	1,375.00	2,397,892.35	
Flax	29,298.06	132,760.09	
1917—Rail		1916—Rail	
Wheat	204,549.40	126,950.30	
Oats	214,287.30	240,549.10	
Barley	5,647.26	8,035.00	
Flax	5,771.34	1,140.02	

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	1,802,606.50	2,080,980.20
Oats	94,994.12	1,357,958.02
Barley	1,375.00	257,892.35
Flax	29,293.06	132,760.09
1917—Rail		1916—Rail
Wheat	204,549.40	126,950.30
Oats	214,287.30	240,549.10
Barley	5,647.26	8,035.00
Flax	5,771.34	1,140.02

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending Sept. 28, 1917—			
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	5,422,626	2,699,848	523,581
In East. Can. Tars.	2,061,033	959,371	19,656
Total	7,483,659	3,659,219	543,231
In American Tars.	151,000	275,586	212,000
Total this week	7,634,659	3,935,807	755,237
Total last week	5,186,707	4,283,934	520,301
Total last year	10,383,195	11,366,073	1,016,975

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Sept. 25
Cattle					
Choice steers	9.50-10.00	6.60-7.00	11.00-12.25	15.75-17.90	10.00-12.00
Best butcher steers	8.25-9.00	6.25-6.60	10.25-11.00	12.00-15.50	8.00-10.00
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-8.25	5.50-6.00	8.25-10.00	9.00-12.00	8.00-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.25	5.50-6.00	8.00-8.50	7.25-8.25	8.00-8.50
Medium to good cows	7.00-7.50	4.75-5.25	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.25	7.00-7.50
Common cows	6.00-7.00	4.00-4.50	6.25-7.00	5.50-6.50	6.25-7.00
Canners	4.50-5.00	3.00-3.75	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	5.00-5.75
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.50	6.00-6.40	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.00	7.00-8.50
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.50	5.00-5.75	7.00-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.00-7.00
Best oxen	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.25	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	6.00-7.00
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.75	6.50-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.00-8.00	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.25	7.00-8.00	7.75-8.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	7.00-8.25	6.75-7.25	6.50-7.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	
Hogs					
Choice hogs, weighed off	17.50	11.50	18.75	\$17.00	18.50-18.90
Light hogs	15.00	10.00			18.25-18.75
Heavy hogs	11.50-12.50	\$9.00			16.25-16.75
Stags	10.00-11.00	\$6.00			17.75-18.60
Sheep and Lambs					
Ch. e lambs	9.00-14.50	8.50-9.25	15.00-15.75	12.00-13.00	13.00-17.90
Best killing sheep	7.00-10.00	7.00-8.25	11.00-12.00	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 25 to October 1 inclusive

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX
	1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th 5 th 6 th Feed T1 T2 T3	2CW 3CW Ex1 Fd 1 Fd 2 Fd	3CW 4CW Feed	1NW 2CW
Sept. 25	221 218 215 209 193 188	175 213 212 208	68 66 66 65 65	125 121 115 329 323
26	221 218 215 209 194 185	175 214 213 209	68 66 66 65 64	125 121 115 329 323
27	221 218 215 209 194 185	175 214 213 209	67 65 65 64 64	125 121 115 331 325
28	221 218 215 209 194 185	175 214 213 209	66 64 64 63 62	123 119 112 326 320
29	221 218 215 209 194 185	175 214 213 209	66 64 64 63 62	123 119 112 326 317
Oct. 1	221 218 215 209 194 185	175 214 213 209	66 64 64 63 62	123 119 112 326 310
Week ago	221 218 215 210 193 183	175 213 212 208	68 66 66 66 65	124 120 114 329 323
Year ago	165 162 157 150 144 131	103 103 103 103 103	53 53 53 52 52	92 86 78 223 220

Canada	2,329,200	59,318,000
Barley (Prairie Provinces)	43,168,400	45,259,820
Flax (All Canada)	1,242,000	10,067,500
Flax (Prairie Provinces)	9,951,500	6,837,435
Rye (All Canada)	211,870	4,194,950
Rye (Prairie Provinces)	2,498,550	

The Guide's crop estimate is placed beside that of the Dominion government for comparison. These two estimates are much closer than any other published on the Western crop.

AREAS SOWN IN ARGENTINA

The director of the rural economy and statistics of the ministry of agriculture has formulated a preliminary forecast of the areas sown to wheat, linseed and oats in Argentina. The figures are based upon the estimates of official inspectors and the correspondence of the ministry of agriculture, as well as upon the estimates of certain of the best qualified institutions in the cereal zone. This investigation gives the following figures as the acreage that has been sown:

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Buenos Aires	593,505	531,274	2,088,032
Santa Fe	2,347,492	1,309,653	123,552
Cordoba	4,829,720	840,155	123,552
Entre Rios	1,111,970	494,209	158,328
Pampa	2,644,017	84,015	247,104
Other Provinces	617,781	49,421	86,487

Total 17,481,485 3,308,727 2,827,055

The report states that the best harvest ever witnessed in Argentina was in 1907-8, which gave an average yield per acre of 812 pounds of wheat, 704 pounds of linseed and 1,115 pounds of oats, and, calculating the harvest of this year on the basis of those results, the following figures are given as to the probable yield the coming harvest: Wheat, 6,745,000 metric tons; linseed, 1,059,000 tons; and oats, 1,467,000 tons.

THE COSTLY BAG SYSTEM

The bag system of shipping grain on the Pacific Coast causes so much freight congestion and is so expensive in other ways that efforts are being made to install grain elevators as a measure of food conservation. Bags for a 10,000 bushel wheat crop cost the farmer \$500, an expense of over \$1,000,000 to the State of Washington alone. They add to the freight weight, cause loss through holes, require a large force of handlers, and lead to unfair deductions for the weight and value of the bags. Sacked grain requires twice as much storage space as bulk grain, and when the crop is moving there is a shortage of cars and warehouse space. Modern elevators eliminate all this waste and trouble.

CHANGE IN DOCKAGE PERCENTAGES

A change of unusual importance to farmers is announced in the recent tariff of Public Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and approved by the Board of Grain Commissioners. On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent. or more, after deducting one per cent. of the gross weight for waste a return will be made to the farmer for the balance of the screenings. In previous years this return was made on wheat carrying a dockage of over five per cent. after one and a half per cent. had been deducted for waste. This will make a considerable difference in the return to the farmers from the screenings. In other years on all grain received deduction from the gross weight of each car to cover invisible loss and shrinkage in handling was made as follows: Wheat 30 lbs., oats 50 lbs., barley 50 lbs., flax 38 lbs. This year the deduction on wheat will be 15 lbs. instead of 30 lbs. as in previous years.

WILL ENFORCE U.S. FEDERAL STANDARDS

Frequent reports of an agitation looking to the suspension during the period of the war of the recently enacted United States Grain Standards Act and the grading system established under that act have led to a definite announcement from the food administration and department of agriculture as follows:

All purchases of wheat over which the Food

Country Produce	Winnipeg	Calgary
	Oct. 1	Year ago
Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 dairy	38c	32c 36c-37c
Eggs (per doz.)		
New laid	38c	35c 43c
Potatoes		
In sacks, per bushel	65c	50c
Milk and Cream		
Sweet cream per lb. fat	50c	40c
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	44c	36c-34c
Live Poultry		
Fowl (Yearlings)	18c	15c 13c-14c
Chickens	18c	18c 16c-18c
Ducks	15c	16c
Turkeys	21c	
Hay (per ton)		
No. 1 Timothy	\$14-\$20	\$15 \$17
No. 1 Midland	\$12	\$10 \$13-\$15
No. 1 Upland		

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, September 28, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2.18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.65	\$0.56-\$0.58
Barley	1.12-1.23	1.14-1.36
Flax, No. 1	4.23	3.39

Wheat futures are dropped.

Administration Grain Corporation has control will be made according to the grades of the official grain standards of the United States from No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 and below No. 3 after examination of actual samples of the wheat. The enforcement of the Grain Standards Act will not be suspended by the government, but will on the contrary be carried out as in the past.

It appears that confusion has arisen on account of unfamiliarity of many persons in the grain trade with the new standards, and also on account of unwarranted practices that have arisen recently, such as the arbitrary assignment of a lower numerical grade of wheat by reason of the presence of dockage, notwithstanding the fact that dockage does not properly enter into the assignment of the numerical grade. Of course every effort will be made to eliminate these abuses and to bring about the just application of the official standard and to establish fair dealing.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 27.—There is a very heavy run of light cattle from districts where feed is very scarce. About 50 per cent. of this crop does not exceed 1,000 lbs. in weight. The result is there is a 50 cent decline on last week's prices. The prices on choice finished stuff, however, have not depreciated in the slightest, in fact they have advanced. One load of corn fed bullocks was sold at \$17.90 during the week. A spread of \$9.00 to \$11.00 catches the bulk of the cattle reaching this market. These cattle generally run from 900 to 1,200 lbs. Canadian grass cattle have sold as high as \$15.50, with a big string at a range of \$11.00 to \$13.25.

There is a strong demand for feeders and at prices under \$11.00 feeders are successfully competing with packers, particularly for dehorned stock, \$11.00 to \$12.00 having been paid for well bred two year olds. \$8.75 to \$9.50 takes most of the good heifers and a spread of \$7.00 to \$8.50 buys most of the butcher cows. Chicago is over-run with \$7.00 to \$8.00 light cattle from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

A \$19.00 top was established for hogs this week, \$19.15 being paid on Tuesday with the bulk of the mixed stuff selling at \$18.25 to \$18.75. Canadian packers have quit buying on the Chicago market and many small concerns have suspended operations until new hogs begin to move.

Wool Values May Advance

The wool trade is watching the situation in the Argentine very closely as a rupture between that government would likely mean a lot more wool for the United States. It is said no Australian wool has as yet arrived in the United States. There is some doubt as to whether any will be available or not.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 9,184; calves, 390; sheep and lambs, 2,103; hogs, 1,362.

Receipts continue heavy with prices around 25 cents lower on all classes with the exception of real choice heifers and a few top steers. A few of the latter went as high as 10 cents, but the bulk of the fat butcher stock sold from 8 to 9 cents. Bulls, oxen and canners were about steady with last week. There has been a firm demand for good feeders and stockers and quotations are steady at prices quoted below. The market in this class is firm with the good veal kind around 9 cents and 6 1/2 to 8 cents on the heavier kind.

Although a much heavier run of sheep and lambs has been coming forward the demand is very strong and prices are steady for lambs at 15 cents, with sheep from 10 to 12 cents.

The hog market has been steady from \$17.25 to \$17.50 and indications are for a fairly strong market.

CALGARY

Calgary, Sept. 29.—The United Grain Growers Limited report this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 234; cattle, 3,280; hogs, 1,676; sheep, 515. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 350; cattle, 2,568; hogs, 1,395; sheep, 891.

The receipts continue fairly liberal, although the run this week did not seem to come up to last week in quality. Few heavy steers were sold over \$9.50. We sold one extra choice heavy steer for \$10.50 and a number of steers at 10 cents. A large number were sold at 9 cents; other prices on good butcher steers were \$8.75 to \$8.50 and \$8.35, with the common steers \$7.75 to \$8.25. We sold several extra choice heavy cows at \$8.25. The run of choice butcher cows were sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Bulls were in good demand, but they have to be extra good to bring more than \$6.25. Friday we sold five head of oxen at 8 cents and a number at \$7.35. There was a heavy run of feeding steers and stockers and a large number changed hands, good feeding steers showing breeding and weighing around 900 to 1,000 would bring \$7.65 to \$8.00 and good stocker steers, 650 to 850, from \$7.25 to \$7.50. Stocker cows are the hardest class of cattle to dispose of, especially in less than carload lots.

Very few hogs arrived for sale until Friday and apparently no sales were made before then. We sold all our week's hogs at \$17.25 with the C.P.R. billings assumed. The market again has an unsteady appearance and there is a possibility of hogs selling lower next week. Top price on hogs a year ago \$10.75.

GREAT CONGESTION OF TRASHY BEEF

In the Breeders' Gazette for Sept. 27, James E. Poole, the market expert, gives the following interesting summary of market conditions in United States:

Beef scarcity claims are somewhat discredited

Sample Market at Fort William

Is this Convincing ?

In Part V. Grain Statistics, 1917, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, page 98, the following statement will be found:

"It has been amply demonstrated from the results of the laboratory tests that, in very many cases at least, the **Grading** is not **Fair and Equitable**, not because the inspection is not correct, but because the Canada Grain Act is faulty. The Chemist reports that the grades as now defined, bear no definite relation to their actual milling and baking value, and are more or less arbitrary."

These words were written by the Chief Chemist of the Dominion Government Grain Research Laboratory, after exhaustive tests had been made.

The Remedy

In Sample Market Trading you simply show a sample of your grain to the prospective buyer and you will get the value of your product, irrespective of its grade.

This extra method of disposing of your product does not cost you anything. If you cannot receive more on sample trading than by grade, you can still sell by grade.

This Exchange has made all necessary arrangements for sample market trading, and some producers have already seen the benefit of this method of disposing of their product. We have the buyers here who want your grain, with the result that strong competition prevails.

If you want further information, please drop us a postal card or letter. We are here to answer your inquiries. Address:

The Secretary,
Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

by current cattle supply figures. During September weekly receipts at the primary markets of the country have approximated 350,000 head, taxing slaughtering facilities. During the first seven months of 1917 forty-six markets received 10,679,987 cattle, against 8,191,618 last year and the total for the year will probably be a record. These statistics do not include the Pacific Coast, where gluts have been the rule, necessitating shipment to Missouri River points and even Chicago. Supply figures for the seven-month period are interesting, as every market shows a material increase. The run at the points of major importance follows:—

Seven months	1917	1916
Chicago	1,938,594	1,659,287
Kansas City	1,309,019	957,037
Omaha	787,784	656,704
St. Louis	656,339	498,707
Fort Worth	960,927	532,722
Sioux City	359,722	298,746
St. Joseph	309,425	227,660
Denver	321,051	282,389
Buffalo	239,271	224,682
Oklahoma City	310,135	134,730
Indianapolis	284,559	210,103
Jersey City	359,058	350,520
Milwaukee	188,931	154,388
St. Paul	465,280	406,669
Cincinnati	217,684	165,108
Wichita	183,608	99,282

At the lesser markets without exception show similar increases and the statistics wear a beefy appearance, but the increase is more apparent than real. Gains at southwestern markets mean liquidation due to drought. In the east energetic culling of dairy herds furnishes an explanation. Every nook and cranny of the country has been ransacked for trash, speculators gathering the

United States, is 1,665,489,000 bushels, an increase of 3.3 per cent. over 1916, according to reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, made public by the department of agriculture.

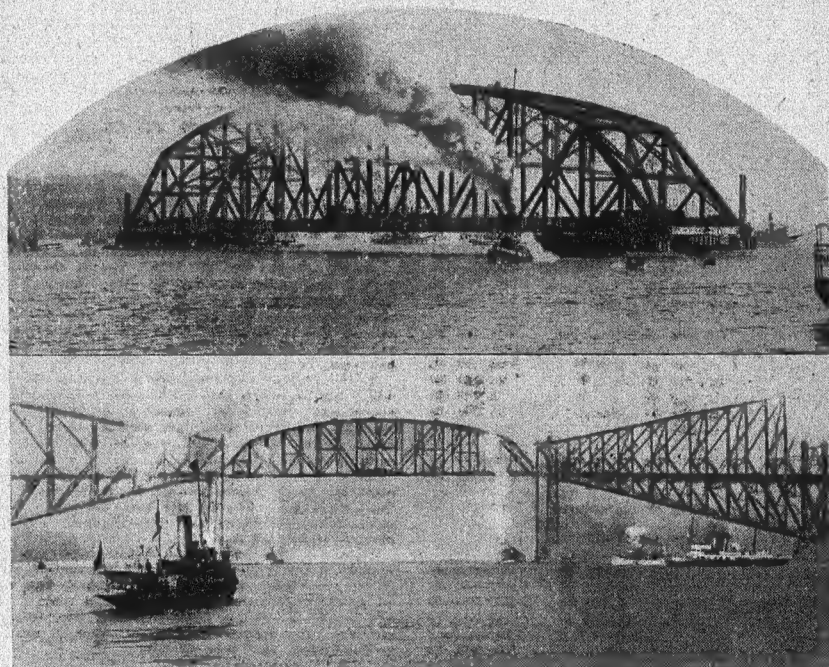
At price of \$2.21 per bushel a Teulon, Manitoba, farmer will realize \$128.18 per acre from summer-fallow, or return of 4.486 from field of 35 acres, 58 bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR ON COAST

There recently arrived at Pacific Coast ports 90,000 barrels of Australian flour, and an additional 60,000 are now said to be on the way. Australian flour is being offered at between \$8.00 and \$9.00 per barrel and all domestic requirements can be more than fulfilled at the present rate of output of coast mills. The result is a temporary upset in the coast flour market. The inability of the sailing ship to contend with the submarine and therefore its turn to the safer ground in the Pacific promises considerable arrivals of the Australian wheat and flour. The present stock of wheat in Australia available for export is about 135,000,000 bushels, a large part of which is not available to Europe on account of short shipping and will probably filter into American markets on account of the higher prices.

DEARNESS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN HOLLAND

Consul Frank Mahin, Amsterdam.—That butter has more than doubled in price in the Netherlands since the war began is indicated by the present government order fixing the maximum retail price at 1.30 florins, or 52 cents, a pound. Before the war the price ranged between 20 to 36 cents a



Connected Up At Last!—The Bridge Over the St. Lawrence at Quebec.
The upper scene shows the centre span supported on pontoons being towed to position ready for hoisting. The lower scene shows the span in place 150 feet above the water as it now appears.

dress of the bovine population in response to the incentive of high prices. Measured in pounds of product there has actually been a deficiency. Packers have been wrestling with army contracts and have taken anything wearing a hide. For weeks past the continuous heavy supply in Chicago has been freighted with trash and the next 90 days will witness continuance of the same liquidation, as the northwest is facing the necessity of going into winter quarters with few cattle.

Montana and the Dakotas have been sacrificing young cattle that under normal conditions would have figured in the visible beef supply two years hence. The procession to the shambles has carried a large percentage of 800 to 1,000 pound steers for which packers were in a position to pay prices that looked prohibitive to feeders and only recently has the country shown a disposition to enter into the competition.

A short hog crop and half a normal supply of mutton will necessitate a continuous drain on the beef-producing resources of the country and sooner or later a bare spot will develop in the case of trash, as already exists where mature cattle of quality are concerned.

The United Grain Growers Limited, Calgary, recently shipped a carload of yearling heifers to Mr. Parsons, Acme, at \$55, a load of medium yearlings to Mr. Talbot, Coaldale, at \$50, and a car of 930 lb. feeding steers to Mr. Johnson, Nanton.

BEAN PRICES IN UNITED STATES

The United States government has set a price on its bean purchases of \$7.35 per bushel. The large crop of beans promised earlier in the season has been materially lessened by the early frost. In August the United States government made an estimate of the total crop for the country of 22,000,000 bushels, but the latest estimate is less than 16,000,000 bushels. Of the first estimate 8,000,000 bushels was credited to the State of Michigan, but it is now estimated that 4,000,000 bushels is the maximum production for that state. It is difficult to tell what effect this setting of a price for government purchases will have on the general bean market.

RECORD SUGAR CROP IN CUBA

Cuba will be able to offer during the coming year a sugar crop greater than any yet produced by any single country in the world, the president recently declared in discussing the world shortage of sugar. As much of this as possible will be furnished the United States and the Allies, he said. The policies of the American food administration meet with his approval and so far as the coming conferences regarding the price of sugar are concerned, President Menocal expressed nothing but confidence in their results being just to all parties.

The world's wheat crop this year for the principal countries which have reported, including the

pound, according to variety or quality. The prescribed maximum price of 52 cents is also the actual minimum (for sellers in present circumstances will charge the full allowance), and can be compared with the 20 cents of peace days.

As to cheese, the retail price has increased about 50 per cent. since the war began, and the quality has much deteriorated.

FURTHER FIXED PRICES

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—The Board of Grain Supervisors today announced by order No. 12 fixed prices on rejected, smutty and tough wheat as follows, basis in store public terminal elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur:

	Rejected	Smutty	No Grade Tough
No. 1 Nor.	\$2.11	\$2.12	\$2.15
No. 2 Nor.	2.08	2.09	2.12
No. 3 Nor.	2.03	2.05	2.07

The prices on rejected and smutty wheat are to hold good from Oct. 1, 1917, to Aug. 31, 1918, inclusive. The prices on "No Grade Toughs" are from Oct. 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918, inclusive.

By order No. 11 the board set the price for No. 2 Ontario winter wheat at \$2.12, basis of in store at Montreal.

FIX U.S. FLOUR PRICES

New York, September 26.—Announcement is made by the flour distribution committee of the New York Produce exchange appointed by the United States food administration that the following prices will apply to flour to be sold by the food administration through this committee:

For all export patents, \$13.25 per sack of 220 pounds, which is equivalent to about \$11.80 per barrel; all first clears, from \$11.90 to \$12.25 per sack of 220 pounds, according to quality, which is equivalent to \$10.60 to \$10.90 per barrel.

CHIPMAN APPOINTED

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, has been appointed to the advisory board of the International Soil Products Exposition. At this exposition the grain and vegetable products of the world are shown in open competition. The twelfth exposition was held at Peoria within the last three weeks.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prize winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 34-7

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK-shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR cattle, imp. Belgian stallion, 1,950 lbs., good stock getter. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 40-2

McOPA FARM SPRING DUROC-JERSEY boars. One aged Suffolk ram. W. S. Barker & Son, Deloraine, Man. 40-4

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Maree and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows, due to freshen soon. Young bulls fit for service. Yearling heifers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 37-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY REGIS-tered Jersey cattle. Heavy milkers, rich in butter fat. Apply, D. Smith, Gladstone, Man. 39tf

RED POLLED BULL, MAX 1888, FIVE YEARS, quiet, good stock getter. A. W. Reskie, Lyleton, Man. 37-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 37-4

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-Jersey. The money makers. From our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 37-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—LATE AUGUST AND early September pigs for sale, from prize winning stock. Price, one, twelve dollars; more than one, ten dollars each. At six weeks old. Thos. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 40-2

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, ALL AGES, for sale. At Medicine Hat Exhibition with 8 entries 1 won 8 first prizes. For particulars and prices apply to J. A. Johnston, Woolchester, Alberta. 40-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

YOUNG REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, 10 DOL-lars each. H. Sorby, Keddie, Sask. 39-4

SHEEP

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

SHEEP FOR SALE—5,000 BREEDING EWES, all ages, bred from Cheviot, Leicester and Oxford bucks. 2,000 lambs, ewes and wethers mixed. John Bayne, Box 129, Tompkins, Sask. 38-3

100 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE. WRITE for particulars and prices. W. H. Brett, Erin St., Winnipeg, Man. 39tf

10 CHOICE OXFORD RAM LAMBS, 2 SHEAR-ings. J. C. Gibbons, Brandon, Man. 39-3

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FROM registered parents. Males eight dollars, females five dollars each. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 40-2

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IM-ported parents. Males \$15; females \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 37-4

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, Aldrich strain, \$2.00 each. R. G. Martin, Eden, Man. 38-5

FOR SALE—EIGHT TRIOS OF GREY AFRICAN geese, \$12.00 per trio, or \$4.50 single birds, either sex. Wm. Schwandt, Strassburg, Sask. 37-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FALL RYE—EARLY AMBER, FOR SEED, cleaned, \$2.10 a bushel. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 39-2

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—1 HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE and 1 Cockshutt plow, 8 stubble and 6 breaker bottom; also 1 Battle Creek Advance separator, 32 in. Cash or terms to suitable party. P. H. C., Box 653, Bagot, Man. 38-3

CASE OUTFIT—20-40 GASOLINE ENGINE, 28-50 separator, 6 bottom plow, in splendid condition. Phone 8 or Box 261, Portage la Prairie, Man. 38-3

WANTED—TRACTOR AND PLOWS, CHEAP for cash. State all particulars. Rathman, 223 Vaughan St., Winnipeg. 37tf

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 37tf

FARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY CUL-tivated, good land, close to school. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers waiting. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37tf

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES best fruit land in B.C. All improved and planted out and in bearing condition. Box 450, Haisla, B.C. 39-3

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE—STATE locality desired. Terms and full particulars on application to General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 39-6

WANTED TO BUY HALF SECTION FOR mixed farming, near town and school, good water, running water preferred. Nathan Medd, Adanac, Sask. 37tf

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 40-2

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 40-2

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FULLY EQUIP-ped or uncultivated, catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37tf

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BUTTER WRAPPERS—PURE VEGETABLE parchment, 8 x 11 inches, name and address plain or with cut of Jersey, Holstein or Ayrshire cow printed. Cheap as the "Choice Dairy Butter" kind. Samples furnished. 250 for \$1.25, postage paid. Johnston Printing Company, Strone, Alberta. 38-3

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS to take orders for farm implement supplies and accessories, including plow shares of every make, and other repairs for different farm machinery. Exclusive territory given to live agents. Our selling prices are right. Mutual Supply Co., Winnipeg. 37tf

CARLOAD NO. 1 WHITE POTATOES FOR sale. What offers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-3

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet "L" sent free. Royal College of Science, Toronto. 37-3

BORDER LOCAL WANTS 2,000 BUSHELS oats. Prices and description solicited. Address, F. G. Hunziker, Secretary, Frontier, Sask. 37tf

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back. 37tf

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 18tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 8tf

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-toon. 40-13

The Measuring Stick

The more classified advertising a paper carries the better your chances of getting the results you are after from a classified ad. in that paper. Apply "the measuring stick" to the classified columns of the various papers circulating in your neighborhood. "Go with the crowd" is a safe "rule" to follow in selecting a medium for your classified advertising.

Last winter and spring, during the months when most farmers do the bulk of their advertising, The Guide established a big lead over other farm papers in Western Canada in regard to the amount of classified advertising it carried. That this was no temporary "spurt," and that The Guide's position as the best medium for classified advertising among Western Canada farm papers is definitely established, is clearly shown by the fact that the lead has been well maintained during the summer months of June, July and August. Here are the figures for these three months:

	Livestock	Poultry	Seed Grain	Miscellaneous	Total
The Grain Growers Guide	866	174	165	929	2134
Nearest Competitor	547	262	76	470	1355
Second Nearest Competitor	193	50	146	363	758

Guide Classified Ads. bring Best Results

FOLLOW THE LEAD TO SUCCESS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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ANIMAL BAITand all
Trappers
Supplies

TRAPPERS' and SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOG 1917-18 Edition. Now ready. 32 pages illustrated. Send for it today. It will pay you. Address, using number as below.

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Limited

719 Hallam Building, Toronto.

Daily Market

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AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connec-
tions.

Inquiries solicited

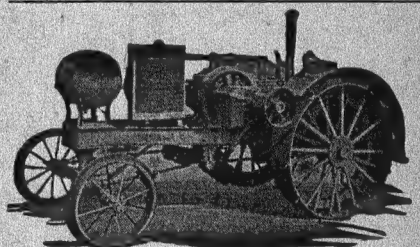
Edmonton Stock Yards

LIMITED

Edmonton, Alberta.

FOWLER'S CIDERS

13 DIFFERENT KINDS—GRAPE, APPLE, LOGANBERRY, CHERRY, BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRY, PEACH, ORANGE, LEMON, BEER, TAME CHERRY, APRICOT, RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY CREAM. Buy them by the Gallon from your Dealer.

WATERLOO BOY
KEROSENE TRACTORSAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00
per day on Fuel alone

A thoroughly standardized machine built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGWaterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
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Kill 'em with
Kill-Em-Quick
before they hole up for winter.

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ARMS

4-POUND FIBRE LEGS—ON EASY TERMS.
Orthopedic Braces for All Deformities. Send for Booklet. Ray Trautman, 649 Dean Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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"Better put in another Bag of Robin Hood Flour"

THEN, we'll be sure to have plenty of good things for the harvesting crew.

"The Wife says, men who eat well, work well. And believe me, John, they sure do eat well when my wife's Bread and Doughnuts, Cookies and Pies begin to circulate around the table".

ROBIN HOOD THE "MONEY BACK," FLOUR

gives such happy results because it is milled of the prairie's finest wheat, personally chosen by our experts.

It has the quality and gives the quality to all your baking. If, after trying Robin Hood, you do not think it the best flour you have ever used, the dealer will return your money, with 10% in addition.

\$10,000 Cook Book, free in exchange for coupons in every bag.

ROBIN HOOD MILLS LIMITED,
MOOSE JAW, Sask. CALGARY, Alta.